The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

The Annual Boat Race of the English Universities.

Cambridge Wins by a Length in 20 Minutes and 30 Seconds.

Wreck off the Irish Coast—A Boat's Crew Missing.

The Anti-Conscription Riots in Barcelona, Spain.

Additional Murders by the Indians in Wyoming.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

Cambridge Wins by a Length—The Scenes on the Shores of the Thames—The Time in Past Races.

LONDON, April 6—5½ P. M.—The inter-University boat race between the Oxford and Cambridge eight-oared crews took place this afternoon, at 5 o'clock, on the Thames, the course being from Putney to Mortlake, about four and a quarter miles. The weather was delightful. A slight westerly breeze prevailed. Multitudes thronged the banks of the river; every available point and building was swarming with people. The bridges were also crowded to their utmost capacity, and every kind of craft that could be obtained, including steamboats and barges, were moved along each bank of the river, which was kept clear by the admirable arrangements of Mr. LORD, of the Thames Conservancy, and a numerous body of Police. All traffic on the Thames was absolutely prohibited for the time, as was the case during the Oxford and Harvard contest last Summer.

The names of the crews, together with their weights and the College to which each man belongs, are as follows:

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

Names.	College.	Pounds.
R. Mirehouse, (bow,)	University	154
A. G. P. Lewis	University	160
T. S. Baker	Queen's	180
T. Edwardes-Moss	Balliol	181
F. Payne	John's	168
S. H. Woodhouse	University	159
W. D. Benson	Balliol	166
S. D. Darbishire, (stroke,)	Balliol	162
A. S. Hall, (coxswain)	Corpus	105

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

Names.	College.	Pounds.
E. S. L. Randolph, (bow,)	Trinity	153
J. W. Dale	Lady Margaret	173½
E. A. A. Spencer		170
W. H. Lowe	Christ's	176
E. Phelps	Sidney	172
J. F. Strachan	Trinity Hall	167½
J. H. Ridley	Jesus	163½
J. H. Goldie, (stroke,)	Lady Margaret	170
H. Gordon, (coxswain,)	Trinity	111½

The result of the race was in favor of the Cambridge crew, who won by one length after a sharp contest in nineteen minutes thirty seconds, thus beating the Oxfords, who were the favorites at odds of eleven to eight, which had been freely taken by the friends of the light blue. This is the first time since 1860 that Cambridge has won. The odds among the sporting men during the morning were eleven to eight on the Oxfords, which were eagerly taken. Mr. JOHN PHELPS was Judge of the race.

RESULTS OF PAST RACES.

Y'r.	Winner.	Course.	Time. m. s.	Won by.
1829	Oxford.	Henley.	14 30	M'ny l'gths.
1836	Cam'ge.	Westm'r to Putney.	36	1 minute.
1839	Cam'ge.	Westm'r to Putney.	31	1m. 45s.
1840	Cam'ge.	Westm'r to Putney.	29 30	¾ of a l'gth.
1841	Cam'ge.	Westm'r to Putney.	32 30	1m. 4s.
1842	Oxford.	Westm'r to Putney.	30 45	13 seconds.
1845	Cam'ge.	Putney to Mortlake.	23 30	30 seconds.
1846	Cam'ge.	Mortlake to Putney.	21 5	2 lengths.
1849	Cam'ge.	Putney to Mortlake.	22	M'ny l'gths.
—	Oxford.	Putney to Mortlake.		A foul.
1852	Oxford.	Putney to Mortlake.	21 36	27 seconds.
1854	Oxford.	Putney to Mortlake.	25 29	11 strokes.
1856	Cam'ge.	Mortlake to Putney.	25 30	Half a l'gth.
1857	Oxford.	Putney to Mortlake.	22 50	35 seconds.
1858	Cam'ge.	Putney to Mortlake.	21 23	22 seconds.
1859	Oxford.	Putney to Mortlake.	24 30	Camb. sank.
1860	Cam'ge.	Putney to Mortlake.	26	A length.
1861	Oxford.	Putney to Mortlake.	23 27	48 seconds.
1862	Oxford.	Putney to Mortlake.	24 40	30 seconds.
1863	Oxford.	Mortlake to Putney.	23 5	42 seconds.
1864	Oxford.	Putney to Mortlake.	21 48	23 seconds.
1865	Oxford.	Putney to Mortlake.	21 23	13 seconds.
1866	Oxford.	Putney to Mortlake.	25 48	15 seconds.
1867	Oxford.	Putney to Mortlake.	22 39	Half a l'gth.
1868	Oxford.	Putney to Mortlake.	20	
1869	Oxford.	Putney to Mortlake.	20 6¼	Four l'gths.
1870	Cam'ge.	Putney to Mortlake.	20 30	One length.

Additional Particulars of the Race—The Correct Time Twenty Minutes and Thirty Seconds.

LONDON, April 6.—Notwithstanding the great pressure brought to bear upon the Conservancy of the Thames to allow private steamers to follow the boats, none but the two official steamers were permitted to do so. As on Derby Day, London poured out its hundreds of thousands of people to witness the contest, and the numbers were increased by excursion parties from the country brought by trains from all directions. Among the spectators were the Prince of WALES, Prince TECK, the son of the Pasha of Egypt, and many Lords and members of Parliament. The bets, which at one time were 11 to 8 on Oxford, were so eagerly taken by the friends of Cambridge, that shortly before the start the odds had receded to 5 to 4 on Oxford. The excitement of the waiting multitudes became intense as the hour for the start approached. At exactly 5 o'clock the Oxonians shot out from their boathouse at Putney, and received an ovation from the spectators almost equal to that given the Oxford four when they came out against the Harvards last year. The men rested on their oars in midstream nearly eight minutes, when the Cantabs made their appearance and took up a position on the Middlesex side of the river. They also had a most enthusiastic reception from the multitude, and seemed to be in splendid condition. An even start was effected, and the boats went off with a strong tide in their favor. At the Aqueduct (fifty yards) the Cantabs began to gain, and when they reached Craven Cottage (three-quarters of a mile) they were half a length ahead. Here the Oxfords spurted, and kept it up for some distance. Their friends on shore wildly cheered them on, but without effect. The momentary struggle turned in favor of the Cantabs, though the latter were evidently rowing within their strength; and at Hammersmith Bridge the Cambridge was clear of the Oxford boat. Under the arch the Oxonians again spurted and succeeded in reducing the gain of their opponents to half a length. A sharp struggle followed in Corney Reach, but as they passed the Isle of Ait, (2¾ miles) the Oxonians began to fade, and the Cantabs, who were still fresh, rapidly drew in front and won the race. The astonishment and enthusiasm of the spectators found expression in a storm of screams and cheers as Cambridge reached the stake-boat. The time of the race has been variously reported, but it is now authoritatively stated to be twenty minutes and thirty seconds. The Cambridge crew, on the morning of the race, weighed eleven pounds more than the Oxfords. The winners owe in no small degree their success to the advice of Mr. MORRISON, who "coached" the Oxford four last year for their match with the Harvards.

Miners' Strike in Illinois—The Subject of Complaint.

CHICAGO, April 6.—After a number of days of deliberation, the coal miners at the Laselle, Kenosha and Oglesby mines, Illinois, yesterday, resolved to strike, and carried their resolve into execution. Their complaint is the substitution of monthly payments for semi-monthly. It is said that the example of the miners will be followed by the coal-miners of Illinois and of the United States generally.

EUROPE.

A Shipwreck off the Irish Coast—A Boat's Crew Missing—The London Times on the Oneida Disaster—Fire in Nottingham—The Northampton Races.

LONDON, April 6.—The *Carleton*, from Greenock for Quebec, foundered at sea. Two of her three boats, containing the crew, have reached the north coast of Ireland. The third boat has not yet been heard of.... The *Times* to-day, in an editorial on the *Oneida* disaster, admits that, as the evidence stands, it is unable to acquit the Captain of the *Bombay*, or blame the American Government and people for their deep resentment....A deputation interested in colonial trade have united in a protest to the Marquis of HARTINGTON, the Postmaster-General, against the new postal regulations so far as they apply to the forwarding of printed matter through the mails....At Swansea, Wales, last evening, Mr. W. COOK, the champion at billiards, made the extraordinary break of 531.... The release of dividends, and the prospect of a favorable Budget, strengthen the confidence of financial people....A fire occurred among the lace factories at Nottingham last night. The damage to property was heavy. Mr. ADAMS, a large proprietor, is the principal loser....In the House of Commons today the bill relative to sites for places of worship was taken up and gave rise to an animated discussion. Mr. NEWDEGATE and others opposed the bill, but it passed to a second reading, and the House adjourned....A dispatch from Athens announces that Mr. P. ROQUE, at present the Greek Chargé d'Affaires, at Paris, has been appointed Minister of Greece to the United States....At the Northampton races to-day the Earl SPENCER's plate of 100 sovereigns, added to a handicap of 15 sovereigns each for horses of all ages—two year-old excepted; five furlongs, (1,100 yards,) was won by Mr. J. ASTLEY's br. c. *Bosworth*, three years old, by *Atherstone*, who beat the *Amaranth* colt. The Racing Plate (handicap) of 100 sovereigns, for three-year olds and upward, half a mile, was won by Mr. DUNKROW's blk. h. *Tibthorpe*, five years old, by *Voltigeur*, beating Mr. ALEXANDER's ch. f. *Flash*, three years old, by *Thunderbolt*, and Lord CALTHORPE's b. f. *Pompano*, four years old, by *Nutbourne*. Her Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas, three-year olds and upward, two miles, was won by T. BELL's b. f. *Fusee*, three years old, by *Marsyas*, beating T. T. DRAKE's b. c. *Free Trade*, three years old, by *Caractacus*, and Mr. CROWLEY's ch. c. *Compromise*, four years old, by *Newminster*.

The Spanish Conscription Riots—Bloodshed in Barcelona—Disturbances in Other Provinces.

PARIS, April 6.—The news from Spain is important. The Madrid *Gazette*, of this morning, says that order has been restored at Barcelona, but not without considerable loss of life. The barricades were attacked by the soldiers, but were taken without much difficulty. Many of the rioters were killed and wounded. The whole province of Barcelona has been declared in a state of siege. The Governor of the province has been displaced and the city occupied by the military. There are rumors of serious disorders elsewhere, particularly at Valencia and Cadiz, growing out of the popular opposition to the conscription law lately passed.

MADRID, April 6.—Slight disturbances, growing out of the enforcement of the conscription, are reported at Malaga and Salamanca, but with the exception of the fighting in Barcelona and vicinity there has been no serious resistance to the law.

LONDON, April 6.—Advices received here from Spain represent that little is known of the state of affairs at Barcelona, as the revolters have cut the telegraph wires in every direction.

The French School of Medicine Closed—Fonvielle and his Admirers—Mr. Burlingame's Successor—The Czar and Czarina.

PARIS, April 6.—The Ecole de Medicine has been closed until the 1st of May, on account of the disturbances created by the students and the insults offered to Dr. TARDIEU. The difficulty between Deputy MONTPAYROUX and the Marquis DE TALHOUET, which it was feared would result in a duel, has been peaceably settled. ULRIC DE FONVIELLE, before his departure from Tours, was tendered a banquet by the Radicals, but declined the honor. He is now in Lyons, where strong efforts are being made to secure his election to the Corps Legislatif....The report is revived that J. MCLEARY BROWN has been accredited by the Chinese Government as successor of the late ANSON BURLINGAME at the head of the Chinese Embassy.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 6.—The Emperor and Empress will soon go on a tour through the Crimea and the Caucasian Provinces. They will subsequently visit Darmstadt and Ems, in Germany.

BRUSSELS, April 6.—It is reported today that the Belgians have declined to send articles to the Fair at London, in 1871.

GEN. THOMAS.

Progress Eastward of the Escort with the Remains—Honors Received in Ohio and at Buffalo.

TOLEDO, April 6.—The remains of Major-Gen. THOMAS arrived here this morning at 6½ o'clock, under escort of a detachment of the Second United States Cavalry under the command of Col. LITCHFIELD, and Col. FILLARD, Lieut.-Gen. SHERIDAN's chief officer. The funeral train was met at the depot by a large concourse of ex-soldiers and citizens under the marshalship of Brig.-Gen. G. W. FALLER; and as the train entered the depot the procession formed on each side of the track. The train consisted of eight coaches, the rear one of which contained the corpse and a guard of soldiers. The escort partook of breakfast at the Islann House, where it was joined by Major-Gen. JOHN POPE and several officers from Detroit, who accompanied the remains East. The train departed at 7 o'clock. Minute guns were fired as the train arrived and departed.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 6.—The funeral cortége, with the remains of Gen. THOMAS, arrived here at 11½ A. M. and proceed at noon, the escort taking dinner here. Minute guns were fired and bells tolled during their stay. About 6,000 citizens paid their respects to the illustrious dead. Business was generally suspended. The Cleveland Greys escorted the Reception Committee to the depot. Gen. SHERIDAN is on the train.

ERIE, Penn., April 6.—The funeral cortége of Gen. THOMAS arrived here at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Flags were displayed at half-mast throughout the city. Bells were tolled and minute guns fired. The sailors and marines of the United States steamer *Michigan*, under Lieut.-Commander REED, participated in the demonstration, and a vast concourse of citizens assembled at the Union Depot to do honor to the dead hero. After a delay of half an hour the funeral train proceeded eastward.

The Funeral Cortege of the Late Gen. Thomas—Arrival at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 6.—The demonstrations in honor of the late Gen. THOMAS here today were of the most imposing character. A joint committee of members of the City Council, citizens of the State and United States officers met the train containing the funeral cortége and the remains of the deceased at the Pennsylvania State line, and escorted them to this city, where they arrived at 7¾ o'clock this evening. The national flag was displayed at half-mast on public and private buildings during the day, and the bells were tolled while the remains were in this City. As the train approached the city appropriate salutes were fired and the band played a dirge. At the depot the remains were received by a detachment of United States troops from Fort Porter, and State military officers, Federal and State troops in full uniform, with their colors draped in mourning. It being ascertained that the remains would be detained here until 12:20 A. M., in order to repair a damaged journal of the car bringing the remains from Omaha, a large box of flowers was sent by Hon. WM. WILLIAMS, Gen. W. F. ROGERS and L. M. EVANS, Esq., Committee of Arrangements, to be placed on the coffin. The usual military honors were paid, and a guard of honor remained in charge of the remains until the hour of departure from Buffalo.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—There were proceedings to-night at Masonic Hall, in honor of the memory of the late Gen. THOMAS, under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic. Gen. SCHENCK presided. An oration was delivered by Hon. JOHN A. LOGAN, and brief speeches were made by Secretary BELKNAP, Vice-President COLFAX, Ex-Gov. FAIRCHILD, Secretary COX, Senator THAYER and Representative MAYNARD. Incidents in the life of the deceased illustrating his sagacity and calmness on the battle-field and his civil virtues were related. Resolutions appropriate to the occasion were adopted. The room was densely crowded with ladies and gentlemen, and the Marine Band played during the evening. The walls, and also the several national flags near the platform, were draped in mourning. There was a display of BRADY's imperial photographs of Gens. THOMAS and RAWLINS, Ex-President LINCOLN, Secretary STANTON, President GRANT, and Gen. SHERMAN.

The President, accompanied by Secretaries BELKNAP and COX, by Gen. PORTER, Private Secretary, and several other prominent officers, will leave here to-morrow at 12¾ o'clock P. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral services of Gen. THOMAS at Troy, on Friday afternoon. Gen. SHERMAN left to-night for that purpose. To-morrow morning the Committees of the two Houses of Congress appointed for that purpose, will also leave accompanied by a large number of members of Congress and ex-volunteer officers who served under Gen. THOMAS. Washington will be largely represented at the funeral. On his return the President will stop at Philadelphia on Saturday afternoon to attend the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac. Mr. FENTON was to-night appointed on the Senate Funeral Committee in place of Mr. CASSERLY.

Gen. Hancock's Tribute to Gen. Thomas.

Gen. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK presided at a meeting in St. Paul, Minn., on Friday evening, held to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of Gen. THOMAS. On taking the chair, he said: "Gentlemen, I feel highly complimented by your designating me as Chairman of this meeting of those who have assembled here to do honor to the memory of GEORGE H. THOMAS—a noble man and patriot, who has been removed from us by death in the prime of life, in the midst of his usefulness, and before a grateful country had opportunity to render to him that homage which it could not have failed to bestow had his life been prolonged. It was my fortune to know the distinguished man whose memory we have met here to honor. I knew him in 1844, when he first donned the epaulets of a Lieutenant. I have watched his career from that time, through his campaigns in the early Florida war, through the battles of Mexico, including the important action of Buena Vista, through the Indian fights in Texas, and in the many great battles of the late rebellion, in all of which he did not fail to bear a distinguished and honorable part. Who does not recollect his victory of Mill Springs, one of our first successful battles; his heroic conduct at Chickamauga and through a long catalogue of battles to his crowning victory of Nashville? He was of Southern birth, and that fact caused his promotion to be slower than it would otherwise have been. It was perhaps a natural consequence of the suspicion growing out of a sectional civil war. It may be said that he never gained substantial honors until they were forced from the Government by the growls of public opinion. Notwithstanding this tardy recognition of his services, discouraging to him, indeed, he continued to battle for his country, and won for it at Nashville a brilliant victory which secured for him as a reward therefor, the affections and admiration of his countrymen; and so deeply graven that time can never shake their decision. This battle stamped him as a great General. It will bear the criticism of the military critic, and the fame acquired by him there will be enduring. GEO. H. THOMAS was an honest man, a fearless man, and a just man. What greater claims could he have had upon the sympathies of his kind? The country has lost a noble son. Had he lived it is possible the highest honors would have been accorded to him by a grateful country. But as he is dead, we can but mourn his decease. It remains to us, however, to express our sympathies in the most fitting terms we can command.

Particulars of Gen. Thomas' Death.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, March 29.

Sorrowfully are the lines indited which convey the mournful intelligence of the death of a hero among heroes—Major-Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, commander of the Pacific Military Division. Apparently enjoying the best of health, until stricken yesterday afternoon, the news of his demise will sweep as a sudden autumnal gust, bringing woe to every loyal heart it reaches. The particulars of his death are briefly given by the officers of his staff in the apartments adjoining the chief office. The General came to headquarters about noon yerterday, and gave his attention to business immediately, conversing with officers and writing dispatches. His demeanor was pleasant and cheerful as usual—the lustre of the eye was undimmed and the step unfaltering. About half-past 1 o'clock he arose from the desk where he had been writing, and passed into the room adjoining, where he remarked to an officer that he felt unwell. Scarcely were the words spoken ere he fell in a fainting fit. Medical assistance was summoned immediately, Dr. HAGNER and Drs. MURRAY, MCCORMICK and BAILEY, of the army, being dispatched for. The former gentleman arrived upon the scene first and applied restoratives, which had the desired effect of bringing the General to consciousness. The army physicians mentioned having arrived, he was left in their charge and for half an hour slowly revived. His wife and daughters, residing at the Lick House, were brought to the headquarters, and he talked rationally with them and the officers about him until shortly after 3 o'clock P. M. Symptoms of an apoplectic fit were then observed, the eyes dilating and the breathing growing stentorious. At 3½ P. M. he relapsed into a lethargy, from which he never recovered, and at 7:25 P. M., quietly passed away, surrounded by his family and the members of his staff. From the time he was first taken sick his condition was such that the physicians did not deem it advisable to have him removed, hence he died in his own office, No. 204 Sutter-street, near Kearny. The deceased, as will be seen by an extended biography published elsewhere in our columns, was born in Southampton County, Va., June 31, 1816, and was nearly fifty-four years of age.

The news of Gen. THOMAS' death has cast a gloom over the entire community where he has lately resided, and we mourn the loss of a faithful, accomplished soldier and citizen.

No officer can assume command of the department until instructions are received from the headquarters at Washington, Gen. ORD being away from the city.

CANADA.

A Raid in Contemplation—The Thomas Scott Murder in Red River—Return of the Papal Zouaves.

TORONTO, Ontario, April 6.—Today's *Globe* says that the British Minister at Washington has intimated to the Dominion Government that the American Executive has received a warning of a projected raid along the frontier, from Port Huron to St. Albans, to take place on the 15th of April.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 6.—Capt. ROWE, of the Madoc Volunteer Company, of which THOMAS SCOTT was a member, has written a letter to Lieut.-Col. BROWN, member of Parliament and Commander of the regiment, expressing the indignation of the officers and men of the company at SCOTT's murder by RIEL, and offering their services to go to Red River and avenge his death.

MONTREAL, April 6.—In compliance with a numerously-signed petition the Mayor has called a public meeting for to-morrow night, to take into consideration the subject of the recent murder of SCOTT at Red River. Major-Gen. LINDSEY arrived here yesterday, and has issued an order taking command of the troops in Quebec and Ontario. Gen. LINDSEY will command the expedition to the Red River, and the Volunteers will probably be led by Col. WOLSEY....The Papal Zouaves, whose term of service had expired, arrived this morning, and were escorted by the Military Cadets and Volunteers to the French Church, where service was performed.

THE INDIANS.

Sioux Threatening Miners—Another Murder Near South Pass.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.—Advices from Fort Sully, Dakota, say that 200 lodges of Sioux and other Indians have camped near the Cheyenne Agency. They want arms and ammunition, and say they intend to drive all the miners from the Muscle Shell and Yellow Stone Rivers, and from the Wind River country.

SOUTH PASS, Wyoming Territory, April 6.—Another man was killed by the Indians near here yesterday. Twenty-five men started from here this morning in pursuit of the savages. The weather is cold and snow is falling.

FISHING IN BRITISH WATERS.

The Changes in British Laws—An American Man-of-War to Prevent Infraction—The Present Situation.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The following message was sent to the House of Representatives today by the President:

In answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 7th of March, relating to the fisheries in British waters. I transmit a report from the Secretary of State and the papers which accompanied it, and I have to state that the commanding officer of the naval steamer ordered to the fishing grounds will be instructed to give his attention, should circumstances require it, to cases which may arise under any change which may be made in the British laws affecting the fisheries within British jurisdiction, with a view to presenting, so far as it may be in his power, infractions by citizens of the United States of the first article of the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain of 1818, the laws in force relating to the fisheries within British jurisdiction, or any illegal interference with the pursuits of the fishermen of the United States.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1870.

The Secretary of State, to whom the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 7th of March was referred, calling on the President to communicate any information in his possession as to the determination of the Canadian authorities in the matter of the fisheries in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and coast of Canada, and whether any steps have been taken for the protection of the interests of American citizens engaged in the fishing trade, &c., informs the President that on the date of the receipt of the attested copy of said resolution by the Department of State, no information of any such decision as that described in the preamble of said resolution had been officially communicated to the Department, and that up to the present time none has been officially communicated through the British Minister accredited to the Government, or through the Minister of the United States at London; that on the 12th of March, in the absence of such information, application was made to WM. A. DART, Esq., the Consul-General of the United States at Montreal, for a statement of the facts. In reply to which, on the 17th, he addressed to the Department the dispatch No. 57, an extract from which is submitted, forwarding with it an accompanying newspaper report of a debate in the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, referred to therein, that on the 22d of March the same Consul-General, with a dispatch, No. 59, inclosed a copy of the bill introduced into the same Parliament, which had passed to a second reading, on the 22d of February last, an extract from which dispatch with a copy of the bill referred to accompanied this report; that these communications contain all the information in the premises which has reached the Department through official channels. Informal telegraphic reports, or summaries to the same effect, have, however, appeared in the public prints with reference to the steps taken to protect the interests of citizens of the United States, and to secure to them the privileges which they have heretofore enjoyed in the inshore fisheries. It is proper to state that in the absence of any official announcement from the British Government of a proposed change in the practice of granting licenses to foreign fishermen, this Department is not aware of any steps having been taken in anticipation of such a contingency; but on learning that stringent measures might be adopted by the authorities of the Dominion of Canada to exclude all foreign fishing vessels from the inshore fisheries unless provided with licenses, the Secretary of the Navy was directed by the President to cause a small, active naval steamer to be sent at the beginning of the approaching fishing season to the waters in which these fisheries are chiefly carried on, for purposes of warning and protection to the fishermen of the United States. The documents inclosed show that Sir JNO. A. MCDONALD stated in the Dominion Parliament that he had already announced that it was the intention of the Government to issue no more licenses to foreign fishermen, and they were taking every step possible to protect the fisheries. The bill referred to above begins with a preamble as follows:

Whereas, It is expedient for the more effectual protection of the inshore fisheries of Canada against interference by foreigners, to amend the act entitled "An act respecting fishing by foreign vessels," and repeals the third section of the act, so that foreign vessels shall not approach any of the fishing shores nearer than three marine miles, without a license, the penalty being the forfeiture of such vessels.

THE EASTERN ELECTIONS.

The Republican State Ticket Elected in Rhode Island—Both Houses Republican by Large Majorities.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 6.—The State election today resulted in the re-election of the Republican State officers by about the usual majority. The vote was light. The chief interest centered in the choice of the General Assembly, which elects a United States Senator. A large majority of the Assemblymen are understood to be in favor of the re-election of Senator ANTHONY. The Senate probably stands 23 Republicans, 8 Democrats, 1 Citizen, and 1 no choice. The House will probably stand 52 Republicans, 14 Democrats, 4 no choice. The Republican majority in the State is about 4,000. The officers elected are: Governor, SETH PADELFORD, of Providence; Lieutenant-Governor, PARDON W. STEVENS, of Newport; Secretary of State, JOHN R. BARTLETT, of Providence; Attorney-General, WILLARD SAYLES, of Providence; General Treasurer, SAMUEL A. PARKER, of Newport.

The Connecticut Election—Full Returns.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 6.—Full returns from the election in Connecticut show that the majority for ENGLISH is 810. The vote for JEWELL is 43,320; for ENGLISH, 44,130; total, 87,450. The total one year ago was 90,575, including 10 scattering. The decrease is 3,125. The Republican vote is 2,173 less; the Democratic vote 952 less. The Senate stands 11 Republicans to 10 Democrats; last year it stood 13 Republicans to 8 Democrats. The House stands 127 Republicans to 112 Democrats; last year 130 Republicans to 108 Democrats.

HARTFORD, April 6—Midnight.—The latest revised footings of the election returns at the *Courant* office, (the returns being mainly official from town authorities,(give the total vote at 87,428, and ENGLISH's majority 832. The Senate is, as already stated, 11 Republicans to 10 Democrats. The House has a Republican majority of 13.

PORTLAND, Me., April 6.—An enthusiastic meeting was held at the City Hall to-night to celebrate the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. Many able speakers participated.

WASHINGTON.

Progress of the Tariff Bill—A String of Charges Against Gen. Howard—The Funding Bill—Mr. Bennett's Canal Bill—The Deficiency Bill—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The tariff made slow progress today. Thus far only six pages out of fifty have been considered. Every prominent point is hotly contested. So far the Committee have been sustained on teas, coffees, raw sugars and wines, and beaten on clarified sugars, brandies and cigars. This indicates a very close struggle all through. It is proper to say, however, that not one of the items yet considered has afforded a true test of the strength of the friends of tariff reform. The sharpest contest of all will come on wool and iron, and then on lumber and salt. Today the House, in Committee of the Whole, got through with cordials, liquors, absinthe, bay rum, coloring for brandy, and mineral and medicinal waters. Cigars were then taken up, and a very earnest discussion followed, the tobacco interests of Connecticut and Massachusetts joining hands with those of Virginia in an effort to prevent a reduction of duty. The duty under the present law is $2 50 per pound and twenty-five per cent. ad valorem. The Committee proposed to reduce the specific duty to $2 per pound, leaving the ad valorem duty unchanged. Mr. STRONG, of Connecticut, moved an amendment fixing the duty at $3 per pound and fifty per cent. ad valorem. Mr. WASHBURN, of Massachusetts, moved to amend the amendment by striking out $3 and inserting $2 50, which is the specific duty under the present law. This was agreed to—yeas 65, nays 48. The amendment as amended is yet to be voted upon, and if agreed to will increase the ad valorem duty from twenty-five to fifty per cent. But the probability is that the result will be to leave the duty substantially unchanged.

THE FUNDING BILL.

In response to numerous inquiries as to when the Funding bill will be reported, it can be stated that there is no prospect of that event for fully two weeks to come. The Ways and Means Committee are not at present giving the subject regular consideration, and they will not do so until the tariff is concluded, which will not be sooner than the last of next week. In the meantime Secretary BOUTWELL is absent in Massachusetts, and nothing will be done until he returns.

THE FARRAGUT CLAIMS CASE.

Some time since the Supreme Court of this District made an order constituting the United States the plaintiff in the Farragut claims case, instead of FARRAGUT and PORTER, as heretofore. Today the counsel for the Government, by direction of the President and the Attorney-General, entered a motion to vacate the order, on the ground that the Government could only become plaintiff in the case by its voluntary action.

THE NEW POST-OFFICE CONTRACTS.

The first meeting of the Committee on Expenditures on Public Buildings, of which Judge CHURCHILL, of New-York, is Chairman, and which is charged with an investigation into the contracts and general conduct of the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, Mr. MULLETT, held their first meeting today. Mr. HULBURD, Superintendent of the New-York Post-office, made a statement of the status of that work and the expenditures thus far. The conference was informal, and no action was had. On Monday next the Committee will examine into the contracts and papers concerning the St. Paul Custom-house, with a view of ascertaining whether it is absolutely necessary to bring witnesses from that distance, which can only be done at a very considerable expense.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

It is stated today that Dr. PHELPS, Gen. BUTLER's candidate for United States Marshal of the Eastern District of Massachusetts, has been successful. He was also indorsed by Senators WILSON and SUMNER, but is understood to be favorable to the aspirations of Gen. BUTLER to Mr. WILSON's seat in the Senate.

FERNANDO WOOD ON GEN. HOWARD.

The sensation in the House today was FERNAND WOOD's onslaught on Gen. O. O. HOWARD, which was as if the unchristianized barbarians of Mackerelville had charged on the Havelock of the American army. The long catalogue of charges, to be found elsewhere, which even WOOD himself wouldn't vouch for, were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, and so Congress will have another investigation going on. There are about a dozen now in progress: one into the newspapers, one into Cuban bonds, one into Washington Aqueduct contractors, one into the Congressional Printer, one into the Secretary of the Senate, one into the architect of the Treasury, one into the New-York and Boston Post-offices, and some others beside this one into Gen. HOWARD. These investigations cost the Government an annual sum of not less than $100,000, and the net result is three members of Congress less by resignation to escape expulsion. Is the game worth so much candle?

REGISTRATION OF SHIPS.

The joint meeting of the two Commerce Committees of Congress took place this morning to discuss the subject of the question of the registration and naturalization of ships. As was anticipated there proved to be a very wide latitude of opinion on the subject. Democrats, like Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, were in favor of the utmost free trade in ships as in everything else, and if this could not be obtained they favored a reduction of the twenty per cent. tonnage tax to, say six or eight per cent. Protectionists, like Senator CHANDLER and Mr. CONGER took of course the directly opposite view of the question. Finally the adjournment took place after it had been agreed upon to refer the matter to a Subcommittee of three members of each Committee, of which the respective Chairmen, Senator CHANDLER, and Mr. DIXON were to form one respectively. The other members have not been announced. Another meeting is to take place on Friday. Gen. CLARKE, of Texas, has applied for a position on the Commerce Committee of the House as a representative of Southern interests.

THE GEORGIA QUESTION.

The Georgia question was taken up twice in the Senate today and finally postponed until next Monday. This was done in deference to Mr. TRUMBULL and the other members of the Senate who leave here to-morrow to attend the obsequies of Gen. THOMAS. A vote would have been taken this evening and the matter disposed of if Senator TIPTON had not announced that he intended to make his brilliant contributions to the talk on the subject. Those in favor of the Bingham amendment claim that the delay will be favorable to their side of the question; the probabilities are that it will not affect the result to a very great extent, as members have for the most part made up their minds as to how they will vote, and the circumstances and the arguments indeed will be very extraordinary, which will induce a change of individual sentiment in that body.

THE CANAL BILL.

Mr. BENNETT is pushing his Canal bill among members of Congress, and there is a very good chance of its passage, at least in the House. His proposition is to appropriate fifteen millions of dollars to pay off the present indebtedness of the canal debt of the State of New-York, and the enlargement of the Erie and Oswego Canals. At the proper time he intends to offer an amendment to the bill providing that after the debt of the Erie and Oswego Canals shall have been paid, and the locks so enlarged as to enable vessels of six hundred tons to navigate them, all the revenues derived from the canals, except such as are actually needed for repairs and expenses, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States until the amount so paid shall equal the amount of the bonds authorized to be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury. The amount of money that the Government would thus become annually responsible for would be the interest at four and one-half per cent. per annum which would amount to about six hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Senate spent most of its time today on the Deficiency bill, the amount of which was increased considerably over that passed by the House. The appropriation for the New-York Post-office was swelled from four hundred to eight hundred thousand dollars; and that for the Boston Post-office from two hundred thousand dollars to three hundred and fifty thousand.

THE INCOME TAX.

Mr. SHERMAN, late in the afternoon, endeavored to secure consideration for the resolution relative to the Income tax, but he failed to have it made the special order for to-morrow as he intended it should be, and there will probably be a fight to-morrow as to the order of business, with the probabilities in favor of that measure being then taken up.

THE MINISTER TO THE HAGUE.

The following nomination was sent in to-day: JOSEPH P. ROOT, of Kansas, to be Minister Resident at the Hague.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate this afternoon:

Hugh L. Bond, of Maryland, to be Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, vice George A. Pearce, withdrawn; C. B. Thompson, Postmaster at Leroy, N. Y.; John O'Neill, Postmaster at Abingdon, Va.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 6.

Mr. HOWARD reported favorably the bill annulling certain acts of the Territorial Legislature of Wyoming relative to the Pacific Railroad.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, called up the Deficiency Appropriation bill, which occupied the balance of the morning hour.

In Committee of the Whole, amendments of the Senate Committee, and others proposed by the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, (Mr. MORRILL,) were agreed to as follows:

Inserting a provision to supply a deficiency in the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, $100,0000; striking out the appropriation of $10,000 for the Custom-house at Sandusky, Ohio; increasing the appropriation for continuing the construction of the Court-house and Post-office building in New-York City from $400,000 to $800,000; increasing the appropriation for continuing the work on the Post-office and Sub-treasury building of Boston, Mass., from $200,000 to $350,000; for the construction of Appraisers' stores in Philadelphia from $30,000 to $40,000, and for the Branch Mint at San Francisco, Cal., from $100,000 to $150,000.

The following additional appropriations were agreed to:

For repairs to the Charleston Custom-house, $25,000; for the sea wall and revenue dock on the Battery, New-York, $100,000; for repairs to the New-Orleans Custom-house, $25,000.

Mr. THURMAN, in order to test the sense of the Senate upon the propriety of reducing the appropriations for furniture to the various Custom-houses and other public buildings, moved to reduce the amount allotted to the Wicassett (Me.) Custom-house from $3,500 to $1,500.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, said the appropriations were based upon Department estimates.

Mr. THURMAN complained that there was no bill of particulars for any of these apparently extravagant items.

Mr. CASSERLY said according to the estimates for the present fiscal year in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, the excess over the present fiscal year for public buildings was $19,000,000.

Upon the expiration of the morning hour, the Chair announced the Georgia bill before the Senate.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, moved that the regular order be passed over in order to proceed with the Deficiency bill until disposed of.

A discussion ensued upon the more advisable method of procedure, when Mr. MORRILL's motion was finally agreed to, and the Deficiency bill was proceeded with. Mr. SUMNER, by unanimous consent, reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations the bill relating to appeals from Consular Courts, &c., as amended by a substitute therefor. The remaining amendments of the Senate Committee were agreed to. The amendments include appropriations of $12,000 for a House of Correction for boys in the District of Columbia; $26,000 to the Delaware Indians for stock stolen from them by the whites; $37,300 to pay the balance due for surveying the Navajoe Indian Reservation; $20,000 for clerks to Senate Committees, and for pages, horses and carriages; $5,000 for the Senate Committee on Retrenchment; $75,000 to settle the accounts of disbursing officers of the secret service fund, and not involving any actual disbursements; $50,000 for contingencies of the army; $50,000 for expenses of the recruiting service of the regular army; $30,000 for additional quarters for midshipmen, now in course of construction. The appropriation of $4,275 to JOHN S. WILLARD & CO., for furniture for the Treasury building, was striken out, as recommended by the Committee. Fifty thousand dollars for continuing the work on Marine Hospital, at Chicago, Ill., was inserted on motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Maine.

Mr. SAWYER offered an amendment providing for such compensation to his District-Attorneys as may be deemed reasonable by the Attorney-General for making reports upon faith in cases of application for pardons. Being objected to, Mr. SAWYER said he would withdraw the amendment until the bill came before the Senate.

Mr. THURMAN argued that the appropriations for furniture for public buildings were excessive. He moved to lessen the expenditure for furniture for the Court-house at Springfield, Ill., from $1,500 to $500, and called the yeas and nays. Rejected.

Mr. RAMSEY offered an amendment appropriating $10,000 to provide necessary food for the Sisseton and Warpeton Santee Sioux Indians in Dakota Territory.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, raised the question of order that the amendment could not be received, as it had never received the sanction of a Committee, as required by the rules.

Mr. RAMSAY said it had the approval of the Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, and was designed to carry out the provisions of an existing treaty. The amendment was declared to be in order, and after discussion was adopted.

Mr. SAWYER's amendment being renewed, was rejected.

The bill was then reported to the Senate and passed.

THE INCOME TAX BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to take up the Income Tax bill. Not agreed to—yeas 20, nays 27.

GEORGIA.

The Georgia bill coming up in order, it was postponed and made the special order for Tuesday next, so that the Senators absent at the funeral of Gen. THOMAS, might be present at the taking of the vote.

At 4:25 the Senate went into Executive Session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. TANNER introduced a joint resolution, directing the Committee on the Library to cause to be painted a portrait of the late Major-Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, to be placed in a conspicuous position in the Capitol, as a memorial of his great services to the country and of his distinguished worth as a soldier and citizen. Referred to the Committee on the Library.

NATIONAL BANKS AND STATE TAXATION.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill in relation to the taxation of banks and their shareholders, making their real estate franchise and personal property, excepting United States bonds, subject to State taxation, and making their shares taxable to the holders, provided that the rate of taxation shall be no higher than on the same character of property in the State. Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

GEN. HOWARD AND THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Mr. WOOD, rising to a personal explanation, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from Gen. O. O. HOWARD, of the Freedmen's Bureau, complaining of a remark made by him (WOOD) in the House a few days since, to the effect that Gen. HOWARD had grown rich in the Freedmen's Bureau, and that the bill then before the House was to enable him to control six hundred thousand dollars more. The letter having been read, Mr. WOOD said that the remark attributed to himself was entirely correct; he had made use of it. What he had said was founded on a firm conviction of its truth, based on common report and common rumor. Gen. HOWARD, by his own official report, had disbursed $12,965,259, and was personally responsible for the manner in which that fund had been disbursed. As Gen. HOWARD's letter challenged investigation he thought that the House should order an investigation into the discharge of his official duty. He charged that Gen. HOWARD had been guilty of malversation and dereliction of duty on the following points:

First—That he has taken from the appropriations made for and the receipts of that Bureau more than five hundred thousand dollars improperly and without authority of law for the Howard University Hospital and lands.

Second—That portions of the land alleged to have been sold for the benefit of the Howard University fund were disposed of improperly to members of his own family and officers of his staff.

Third—That bonds issued in aid of the First Congregational Church of the City of Washington were taken for a portion of this land, which have not yet been redeemed or paid, nor have they been returned in his official accounts as such.

Fourth—That the University Building and Hospital were built of patent brick furnished by the American Building Block Company, of which Gen. HOWARD, CHARLES HOWARD, Gen. E. L. WHITTLESEY and C. W. ALVORD, all attached to the Bureau, were interested as stockholders.

Fifth—That the specifications for the construction of these buildings provided that the material used in their erection should be taken from the brick made by this Company, thus preventing competition, and securing the use of that brick and no other for that purpose.

Sixth—That the brick so used was unfit and nearly worthless, parts of the building having fallen down in consequence, and other parts have since been repaired and rebuilt at an expense of thirteen thousand dollars.

Seventh—That by his consent, and with his knowledge, lumber belonging to the Government was used by this Company and appropriated to its own benefit, being resold to its employes.

Eighth—That he pays rent to the Howard University from the funds of the Bureau for the privilege of a head-quarters.

Ninth—That he draws three salaries, viz.: one as a Brigadier-General in the United States Army, another as Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, and a third as head of the Howard University.

Tenth—That he has paid from the funds of the Bureau over forty thousand dollars for the construction of the First Presbyterian Church in this city, taking the church bonds in return, which he has either returned in his accounts as cash on hand or sent South for the purposes of the Bureau.

Eleventh—He has advanced a large sum from the funds of the Bureau to the Young Men's Christian Association of this city, taking their bonds in payment, which have been sent to Tennessee to help the freedmen's schools in that State.

Twelfth—That he caused or knowingly allowed lands in this city, owned by an officer of the Bureau, to be transferred to a freedmen's school in North Carolina, the officer taking the money appropriated for that school, thus perpetrating a fraud both upon the Government and the freedmen.

Thirteenth—That he was interested in the purchase of a farm of about three hundred acres near the Lunatic Asylum in the county, for which the public funds and other property of the Government were used. Buildings were erected thereon built of lumber belonging to the Government, and then let or sold to the freedmen at exorbitant prices, and that he and his brother (CHARLES HOWARD) were personally interested in this transaction, as a private pecuniary speculation.

Fourteenth—He has discharged the duties of the office of Commissioner of the Bureau with extravagance, negligence, and in the interest of himself and family and immediate friends.

Fifteenth—That he is in favor of a Ring known as the Freedmen's Bureau Ring, with connections and influences with the Freedmen's Savings Bank, and the Freedmen's School of the South, and the political machinery of a party in the Southern States, and whose practice has been to devote the official authority and power of the Bureau to personal and political profit.

In conclusion Mr. WOOD offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs to examine and report whether Gen. O. O. HOWARD has managed the funds intrusted to him as Commissioner with integrity, and whether all moneys appropriated for, and received by, the Bureau, have not been diverted to other purposes than those directed by law, with authority to send for persons and papers.

Mr. MAYNARD raised the question of order, whether unanimous consent to make a personal explanation extended to permission to offer resolutions?

The Speaker replied that it did not.

Mr. MAYNARD objected to the resolution being offered.

Mr. WOOD said he had selected for the investigation a Committee composed entirely of Republicans, and he doubted whether the gentleman from Tennessee would take the personal and political responsibility of keeping out the resolution.

Mr. MAYNARD said he would take that responsibility to do what he considered his duty.

Mr. WOOD—I have made my statement and offered my resolution, and the majority of the House may take the responsibility and the consequence.

The SPEAKER—The resolution is not before the House.

Mr. WOOD defended his course by representing the great difficulty which Democratic members had in obtaining the floor, which compelled them to resort to what might be an evasion of the rules. He had no personal knowledge of Gen. HOWARD, but the parties who had put that information in his hands assured him that they had witnesses to prove every specification against Gen. HOWARD. If Gen. HOWARD were proved to be innocent no member would be more rejoiced at it than himself.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, said that the gentleman (Mr. WOOD) in presenting these charges against Gen. HOWARD made himself responsible for them. He trusted that the investigation would be made, and that if Gen. HOWARD were found guilty the House would deal properly with him, but that if the gentleman from New-York had allowed himself to be made a vehicle for unfounded, malicious and treacherous slander, the House would deal with him.

Mr. WOOD said that he was willing to take the personal responsibility of any charges that he made, and he hoped that when the House had concluded the investigation of Gen. HOWARD, it would turn its attention to the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. BUTLER,) and investigate him also.

After further discussion by Messrs. SCHENCK, SHANKS, DAWES, COX, PETERS and HALE, the resolution offered by Mr. DAWES, referring the matter to the Committee on Education and Labor, was adopted.

The House then proceeded to the business of the morning hour.

BILLS REPORTED AND PASSED.

Bills were reported from the Committee on the Revision of the Laws and passed, as follows:

To extend the provisions of the act of the 29th of August, 1842, to provide further remedial justice in the United States Courts; authorizing copies of evidence filed in one department to be used in other departments of the Government; prescribing the forms of the enacting and resolving clauses of acts and resolutions of Congress, and rules for the construction thereof.

THE TARIFF—CORDIALS.

The House then at 3 o'clock went into Committee on the Tariff Bill, Mr. WHEELER in the chair, resuming its consideration at the clause taxing cordials, &c., $2 per gallon.

Mr. AXTELL moved to increase the duty to three dollars. After discussion the amendment was rejected.

Mr. WINANS moved to reduce the duty to $1 50, and expressed his views on the subject of free trade and protection, holding that a direct appropriation in aid of manufactures would be less oppressive than in direct legislation of them by means of a tariff.

After further discussion the amendment was rejected.

Mr. KERR moved to strike out of the clause the proviso forfeiting any brandy or other spirituous liquors imported in casks of less capacity than fourteen gallons. He wanted to know the reason for the proviso.

Mr. SCHENCK explained that it was to guard the better against smuggling, which could be done more easily in large than in small packages.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. KERR moved to reduce the minimum capacity of casks to five gallons, which was rejected.

The clause stands as reported in the bill.

BAY RUM, &C.

The next two clauses, in reference to bay rum and to coloring for brandy, were passed over without amendment.

MINERAL OR MEDICINAL WATERS.

Mr. BLAIR moved to amend the next clause as to mineral or medicinal waters by adding the proviso, "that mineral or medicinal waters, which are the product of springs within five miles of the boundary of the United States, may be imported free of duty;" which was agreed to.

Mr. PAINE moved to reduce the duty on mineral or medicinal duties from $1 50 per dozen bottles or jugs, to $1.

Mr. GARFIELD moved to strike out the clause so as to put mineral waters on the free list; they produced only $17,000 of revenue and the game was not worth the candle.

Both amendments were rejected.

CIGARS.

The next clause was that taxing cigars, cigarettes and cheroo s $2 per pound and twenty-five per cent. ad valorem.

Mr. STRONG moved to increase the duty to per pound, and fifty per cent. ad valorem.

Mr. SCHENCK argued against the amendment as tending to encourage smuggling, and on the ground that by the bill as reported the cigar-makers were of this country abundantly protected. The matter was discussed at considerable length by Messrs. SCHENCK, WASHBURN of Massachusetts, MYERS, DICKEY, KELLOGG, PLATT, KERR and other members.

Mr. WOOD supported the proposition to increase the duty.

Mr. MYERS argued against a reduction of the present tariff on cigars, claiming that nothing less would give protection to American cigar makers.

Mr. DAWES argued that the reduction of the tariff on cigars in 1866 had not increased the revenue, and had struck down and paralyzed the cigar manufacturers in this country.

Mr. SCHENCK, in reply to the statement of Mr. DAWES, said the quantity of cigars made in 1868 was 590,000,000, while in 1869, under the reduced tariff, the quantity made had increased to 991,000,000.

Finally the discussion closed, and an amendment offered by Mr. WASHBURN, of Massachusetts, making the duty $2 50 per pound, was voted on by tellers, and was agreed to—61 to 38.

Pending the amendment offered by Mr. STRONG to make the duty $3 a pound and fifty per cent. ad valorem the Committee rose, and the House at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

CURRENT NOTES.

New-Hampshire papers are publishing the income returns, and fierce is the wrath thereat.

The Kennebec has furnished nearly 300,000 tons of ice this season.

Gen. BUTLER has appointed a son of GEO. J. L. COLBY, of Newburyport, Mass., a cadet at West Point.

A Nashville reporter asserts that down that way the days, with linked hands, trip lightly into the dim archway of the past.

The Rhode Island papers yesterday were sprinkled all over with appeals to voters not to sell their votes.

The Quebec ship-yards are now building 19,100 tons measurement of shipping—eight ships and eighteen barks.

A German family in Wheeling, West Va., eat some raw ham three weeks ago, with the result that is getting to be common in these days.

Kentucky Democratic papers complain that Mr. GOLLADAY uses "very coarse language" in speaking of their comments upon his action in the cadetship matter.

A Boston paper informs its readers that the stirring play of "Not Guilty" is to be performed at the Boston Theater to-night "in honor of Fast Day."

A facetious boy in Worcester, Mass., put on a mask on Sunday evening and ran after a younger boy, who failed to see the joke and fell dead from fright.

The people of New-Hampshire and Massachusetts observe their annual State fast today, in compliance with the proclamation of their Governors.

United States Senator PATTERSON is to deliver the address before the New-Hampshire Historical Society at its annual meeting in Concord in June next.

The family of the late Judge E. WALDEN have made the Buffalo Burial-ground Association a gift of $20,000 due his estate from the Association.

The Pittsburg *Commercial* says that of the seven hundred bills thus far passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature, not twenty-five are of a public or general character.

The fishermen of Rhode Island met in Tiverton a day or two ago, and made arrangements for the season, so as not to interfere with each other while prosecuting the business.

The deaf mutes of San Francisco have organized themselves into a permanent association "for the suppression of pretended deaf and dumb swindlers, vagrants and imposters."

An Indiana paper thinks it is "due" to the New-Albany Chief of Police to say that the closing of saloons, &c., on Sunday should not be charged to him, as he only carried out orders given him.

The advocates of woman's suffrage are expected to make three syllables of the name of Congressman JULIAN now that he has introduced a resolution declaring that the right to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of sex.

The floor at the entrance of a small church in Springfield, Ohio, gave away on Sunday while the building was crowded with persons attending a funeral. A panic ensued, and the people rushed for the doors, the stoves were overthrown, and several persons were thrown down and trampled upon.

The house of Dr. GEORGE B. SMITH, in Benevolence, Ga., was struck by lightning on the morning of the 29th ult., and he was instantly killed. His wife and two children were severely injured, but will probably recover. The house took fire, and, almost before the dead and the injured could be removed, was burned with all its furniture, clothing, books, &c.

A Doctor of Divinity, in Allegheny Penn., a widower, is accused of violating his promise to marry a young lady, daughter of a poor and respectable widow in his congregation, that he may wed an heiress in an Eastern State. She shows ninety-six notes and letters he has written her, but he exculpates himself on the ground of her "mental weakness."

An effort is being made by two Churches in the West to secure Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, of Boston, one of the Churches offering a salary of $10,000. The *Traveller* says that the West must not be too grasping, and that Boston does not propose to spare Mr. DUNN, who is quite satisfied with his present field of labor, where he has done and is doing much good work.

Mr. P. T. BARNUM proposes to lecture in California and elsewhere for the benefit of the Bridgeport (Conn.) Library, he guaranteeing that the proceeds of his lecture shall net the sum of $5,000, on condition that the citizens will contribute three times the amount, and thus secure a permanent library fund of $20,000. The Bridgeport public are determined to comply with Mr. BARNUM'S proposition.

The Maine State tax this year is $1,350,413.

A Michigan man and his wife, having grown weary of each other, recently signed an agreement to dissolve the contract, and the former sent it to the County Clerk with this explanatory note: "This agreement has been maid and draud up betwixt my Self and Wife and I doant now wether it is a corden to law or Knot and I want you Sod reCord it if it is lawful and if it is knot draw won that is."

A Canadian poet mourns that corruption grows in the new and fair Dominion, and he calls upon the Canadians to arise and throw slumber from their eyes that they may erase the yet fresh blot that by their costly carelessness has fallen on their name, and with one voice exclaim that they "never can afford to blemish the foundation on which reste their future fame." Strange as it may appear, this paraphrase reads rather more smoothly than the original poetry.

The Chicago *Tribune* of Monday says: "Private dispatches from St. Louis deny the statement telegraphed from that city on Friday last to the effect that the St. Louis Clearing-house Association 'recently' tabled the memorial against the Funding bill. A dispatch was received here on Saturday saying that the St. Louis Clearing-house Association had fully and emphatically indorsed the Chicago memorial on that subject. We are informed by one of the most intelligent bankers in Iowa that every national bank in that State will call in its loans and retire its circulation if the Funding bill passes. Two of them have already done so, even without the coercive process of the bill."

Funeral of the Late Dr. Galen Carter.

The funeral services of Dr. GALEN CARTER, a physician of long practice, highly esteemed and respected in this community, who died suddenly on Saturday, were held yesterday in the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street. There was a large attendance of the Faculty and friends of the deceased and his family. The members of the Academy of Medicine, (Dr. BULKLEY, President,) and of the County Medical Society, formed in the vestry-room. The remains were followed by Dr. A. C. Post, and by Drs. W. Parker, J. Anderson, A. Dubois, M. Morris, J. H. Griscom, G. A. Sabine, E. Delafield and A. G. Elliott, who acted as pallbearers. Rev. H. C. MONTGOMERY, D. D., read the funeral service, assisted by Rev. W. F. MORGAN, D. D., Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., and Rev. N. L. BRIGGS.

Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY, in speaking of the deceased, said; Here lies, after a faithful performance of duty for a long life of nearly sixty-seven years, the body of this beloved and honored citizen. Coming to this City fully half a century ago, a graduate of one of our New-England colleges, he illustrated the text which so few of us ponder as we ought to do: "Not slothful in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord." He was a good husband, a fond, devoted father, a faithful citizen, a true-hearted friend, the skillful and beloved physician of many a trusting household. For forty years last past, he has been, with one intermission, one Summer's relaxation, always at his post of duty. He loved his work so well, he so prized his patients, that he stood faithfully at work, in storm and in shine, in season and out of season, unremittingly attentive to all the arduous duties of the noble art of healing, of which he was so distinguished and bright an ornament.

The New Charter—Coming Changes in the City Government.

Although no official notification has been received by any of the heads of the City Departments that the new charter has become a law, yet it is, of course, well understood that it has received the Governor's signature. The Mayor, yesterday, was in Albany. Today he will return, and probably some indication may then be given of the numerous changes that will undoubtedly take place. The majority of the office-holders evidently feel exceedingly uncomfortable, but await with all the fortitude they can muster the decree which may deprive them of their positions. The Croton Department Commissioners have given notice to all contractors and others to stop work five days hence, and before which time they expect to have official notification that their department has been abolished. Their books and papers, they say, are all in perfect order, and ready to be turned over to their successors at a moment's notice. In the Street Department all goes on as usual. It is thought that some days must necessarily elapse before the various appointments are made by the Mayor, as doubtless there will be numerous applicants for the very lucrative positions he has to give away, all of whose claims will have to be considered.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Legal-Tender Question.

The following are among some additional expressions of opinion which we have received upon the recent decision of the Supreme Court:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have this morning seen, in your paper of the 26th inst., an opinion expressed that Government may elevate the monetary standard, and debtors be compelled to pay existing contracts when due by that, and not by the one under which they were made. If I understand your position correctly, as I think I do, you will permit me to express my regret that a journal with so much influence as the TIMES should be found giving currency to a doctrine which would permit the violation of all contracts and unsettle trade entirely, besides grossly wronging those who are the present debtors. I know very well that Congress, in spite of the protests of many who hold views similar to my own, and directly in the face of a provision in our Constitution which forbids any State to enact laws tending to impair the validity of contracts, passed the Legal-tender act and thus substituted valueless paper for gold as our standard. And this paper, about the future payment of which there was so much doubt, was forced upon all creditors whose claims fell due, though when used by them for purchases, it was not worth three-fourths as much as the debtors had promised.

It is found by taking the lowest and highest price of gold from Jan. 1, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1869, that the average money value of the legal tender, which has determined the value of all currency contracts during that period, has been less than seventy-one cents, say about equal to the thaler of Prussia, or seventy cents. In these dollars, thanks to the ignorance of members of Congress, or their want of honesty, all the debts contracted prior to February, 1863, and payable in coin or its equivalent, our payments have been made, until the long-delayed but righteous decision of a majority of highest Court has put an end to such nonsense and brought us back to the original standard, which ought never to have been abandoned.

And it is sought now to reverse this decision and put us all afloat again, by placing new Judges in the Court and bringing up a new case for its action. We may pertinently ask when the question will be settled; or if any question ever can be settled, so long as the action of the highest Court in the land is not final? I confess my amazement that any person can seriously raise the question of validity in regard to this decision, for which there should really never have been the remotest necessity. If Congress, finding that we had been playing the fool, in our attempt to use coin as currency, and that paper measured by that was preferable, had simply said, we will use paper, but will have such as will always be convertible into what we desire to purchase, at specie prices, it could have been done without the slightest difficulty.

Compound interest notes for small as well as large sums, issued month by month, could have been used for every transaction during the war, and more than one thousand millions of dollars saved to the labor of the country in its costs. We should not have required any bank notes, nor the aid of a Chase in funding.

But all that is past, and we have now to deal with an enormous specie debt, made up largely of compounds and seven-thirts, which were nothing but currency or seventy-cent dollars, and ought never to have been funded in five-twenties. It was a gross fraud, and history will so decide when it is too late for any benefit to us. And not only is there a large public debt, National, State and municipal, but there are some thousands of millions of dollars involved in currency contracts made by corporations and individuals daily falling due, and payable in dollars, which now have a money value at least twenty-five per cent. more than the average already named. A tolerable appreciation of the principles of truth and justice would have secured a safe, equitable settlement of the resumption question, and provided for the payment of all these debts, by declaring that on and after a certain date (no matter how early) contracts should be made as in former times, and those then existing should be paid when due at what they were really worth when the change was made, just as Russia did thirty years since. This course would have done justice to all parties, and immediately liberated from one to two hundred millions of dollars in gold, which we are to learn hereafter, as we have not yet, is so much expensive, useless, not to say eminently mischievous lumber, for which we never had any occasion, as a currency or representative of other useful things.

But Mr. BOUTWELL has persisted in his policy of selling gold, or purchasing legal tenders with gold and then using these with which to purchase gold bonds, and done all he could to gradually but surely raise the power or value of the latter up to the specie standard without the slightest regard to the rights of those who have, in spite of their protests, been obliged to contract obligations in the debased currency forced upon us in 1862 and continued year after year, until the nation has become a by-word and derision. Mr. BOUTWELL ought to know, if he knows anything of finance, that there has not been a day since the war closed when it would not have been perfectly safe and just to resume, simply providing, as we should in all cases, that existing contracts shall not be violated, but paid when due at their true money value. Finally, I submit for your consideration whether, in any case, there should be a change of standard, whether of weight, measure or value, to any extent, no matter how slight, without providing expressly for all obligations then existing and made by the old standard? Recognizing this obligation, it would not be difficult to resume or return to the payment of gold, or its equivalent, and then change, if need be, our coins to correspond with those of France, as, I think, sooner or later, we must. We should, then, be prepared for international banking and currency, about which I shall hereafter take the liberty to send you something, if I can obtain time to do so, hoping that possibly you may permit your readers to judge whether my ideas are founded upon truth, as my somewhat extended connection with such questions leads me to believe they are.

Although a good Republican, I am not a partisan, and I endeavor to treat these as scientific questions, and get as near as possible to the truth.

DAVID WILDER,
formerly State Auditor of Accounts.
STATE-HOUSE, BOSTON, March 30, 1870.

"G. A. P." writes:

"There is an important view of the case which was not noticed by the Court, if I am not mistaken. The Government was suddenly plunged into a sanguinary revolutionary war, and as an act of war it seized and occupied the channels of circulation and filled them with its bills of credit, and thus attached the fortunes of the people to its cause. Being legal tender, their circulation was forced, and the Government at once gained the support of the debtor class which is always the numerically stronger class. The Government itself being a debtor also. There have been no important revolutionary wars undertaken without the use of paper money made legal tender, and Prof. BOWEN very properly denominates such a currency a revolutionary currency. Under the same circumstances we shall be obliged to do the same thing again, and while I do not defend the retention of the character of legal tender for ante-war debts after the war has ended, which these notes still possess, I yet protest against the decision of the Supreme Court because it disarms the Government of a necessary weapon which the God of nations has placed in its hands.

"A Veteran Financier" holds that:

"All obligations entered into prior to the war maturing now, after the close of the war, and now falling due, are most emphatically payable in gold. Why, you have only to look to your bond—when and in what year was it created or issued. Bond and mortgage, for instance—look at it—observe its date. Was it given before or after the war or during the war? Before the war gold was a legal tender. If the debt was contracted during the war, currency was by Government made a legal tender. That contract becoming due now, is payable in legal-tender—currency, not gold. All contracts made before the war and maturing now are payable in gold, gold being a legal tender at the time of issuing the instrument—consequently it calls for gold upon the maturity of the debt. All obligations maturing now, or at a future day, given during the war (unless otherwise specified) are payable in legal tender. A case occurs to me upon closing of this dispatch of a bond mortgage given prior to the war, maturing here only a month or so back. The holder of the mortgage called for his money, whereupon the payer replied that it was not convenient for him just now to pay it. The holder of the instrument had no desire to foreclose, whereupon he knew of a man, a retired merchant and gentleman of wealth. He sought him out; he was a shrewd financier; whereupon, upon his being applied to, he requested to look at the date of the bond; he found it dated prior to the war and during the time that gold was a legal tender. Not a word did he say about that altogether important item; he bid and gave the face of the bond. So after the lapse of a very short time he made the demand for the payment of the bond in gold and got it.

Army and Navy Schools.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please allow me one word in answer to your correspondent from Oswego in regard to "Army and Navy Schools." First, I believe there would be no difficulty in finding at least one scholar each year in each district school, even in the Western States, as far advanced and as well grounded as any appointees of West Point of late years. Second, Congressmen ought to be glad to relinquish a right that brings only suspicion of bribery. Third, there need be no fear of overcrowding if the standard is set high enough; and, besides, [illegible] in this country is not anxious to [illegible] either an army or naval officer. While [illegible] poor, though [illegible] all new [illegible] without Congressional money to purchase it, and [illegible] of their choice, what is [illegible]

W. G. S.

Yonkers, Monday, April 4, 1870.

The Removal of Disabilities.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the article on "Federal Interference in State Affairs" in the TIMES of the 25th, you are eminently right when you say that the "true course to be pursued toward the Southern States is one of pacification." The great source of dissatisfaction among our people is the disabilities under which hundreds and thousands of our very best citizens labor, plain farmers, but intelligent and good men; loyal men, anxiously desiring to see their country united and happy, and the people prospering. The people don't see the justice and necessity for keeping these men, who pay the most of the taxes, bound; and that they are not permitted to select from among them to fill the county and State offices. It is not that the colored man is made equal to the white man; to this we do not object. But it is that the white man is placed below and under the colored man. The most unlettered and ignorant colored man is made eligible to the highest office in the gift of the people, while his white neighbor, who is intelligent, much experienced, and pays largely in support of the Government, is held to be unfit to hold office, and for aught that appears to them, for the very reason that he has experience, and that the people have heretofore confided in him. The men who pay the taxes they think ought to be entitled to equal privileges. They say, give us equality, "a Government of the people, for the people and by the people," but let it be the whole people, not a part only, and that the most incompetent and, to some extent, non tax-paying part. Now the great measure of "pacification" is simply the removing of disabilities from the class mentioned, and peace, quiet, order and submission to law will follow, at least we are satisfied that this will be the case in the good old State of North-Carolina. We are not unfavorable to the colored man, but we respect him; would guarantee to him all his rights equally with the white man, and elevate him in every way possible. He needs assistance, and we would extend it to him. Fair play is a jewel never to be despised.

H.

LEXINGTON, N. C., Thursday, March 31, 1870.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCES.

New-York East Conference—Organization and Preliminary Business.

The twenty-second session of the New-York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church began yesterday at the Methodist Church in Seventh-street, Bishop AMES presiding. Rev. GEO. W. WOODRUFF was elected Secretary, with Messrs. HURBELL and LITTLEWOOD as assistants. The Conference consists of the five following districts: New-York, H. F. PEASE, Presiding Elder; Long Island, South, E. E. GRISWOLD; Long Island, North, J. B. MERWIN; Bridgeport, T. E. OSBORNE, and New-Haven, M. L. SCUDDER.

Standing Committees were formed by the appointment of one member from each district by the presiding elder of the same, on the following subjects: Stewards, Temporal Economy, Public Worship, Missions, Sunday-schools, Periodicals, Memoirs, Tract Distribution, Bible Cause, Temperance, Church Extension, Statistics, Post-offices, Education, Freedmen's Aid Society, Seamen's Cause, American and Foreign Christian Union and Publishing the Minutes.

Mr. DREW, of the New-England Conference, the financial agent of the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, was introduced to the Conference and asked for subscriptions of $100 each for the completion of the memorial chapel of that institution, which will require about $7,000. Each donor of $100 will be honored with a place on the memorial tablet. Mr. DREW also made a similar appeal on behalf of the Wesleyan Academy and in the completion of a church with memorial windows. A report relating to the Wesleyan University was read, from which it appears that there are now 155 students at that institution, 30 of whom are licensed preachers. The whole number of graduates is 910, of whom 783 are living, 404 being ministers. The real estate, cabinets and museums of the University are now valued at $620,000, and within the past year Mr. ORANGE JUDD has stipulated to give a new building, to be devoted to scientific studies, laboratories, &c., which will cost $60,000.

Mr. BACKMAN stated that representatives of the New-York Conference and New-York East Conference had met to take some action with regard to a memorial service in honor of Bishop THOMSON, to be held on Friday afternoon at St. Paul's Church, and that he had been designated to act on the part of this body if it pleased them to empower him to that effect. The power was promptly granted.

The question of supernumerary preachers was then taken up, and Rev. J. SANDFORD and E. L. JANES were continued in that relation. C. W. REED was located, and Mr. POWELL was made effective. A long list of superannuated members was read, and all continued in that relation except M. M. OLMSTEAD and A. B. R. ABBOTT, who were made effective. The case of D. W. LOUNSBERY elicited some discussion. It appears that he has been for some years engaged in business in the West, not communicating all with the Conference, and a motion was made by Dr. CURRY that he be located. This was, however, laid on the table, and the case referred to Mr. WEED to correspond with the derelict brother and ascertain his status.

After a variety of notices to the various Committees, and the announcement that there would be preaching in the evening and a prayer-meeting at 8 o'clock in the morning, the Conference adjourned to meet again at 9 o'clock this morning.

New-York Conference—Organization—The Late Bishop Thompson.

The New-York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church assembled at the Methodist Meeting-house in West Thirtieth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, yesterday morning. The body of the edifice was filled with clergymen, many of them eminent in the ministry.

Bishop E. S. JANES presided, and among the official visitors were Drs. Durbin, Harris, Cummings, Carlton, Kynett and C. W. Woodruff. Rev. J. K. SANFORD is the Secretary of the Conference, and is assisted by Rev. ALBERT D. VAIL.

Bishop THOMSON, recently deceased, was to have presided at this, the eightieth session of this Conference, and the interior of the edifice was draped in mourning out of respect to his memory. Bishop JANES, in opening the Conference, made a few appropriate remarks relative to the loss the Church had sustained in the decease of Bishop THOMSON, and the Conference proceeded to the business before it. The following candidates for elders' orders were admitted, and they will be ordained as such on Sunday evening in Trinity Church, in Thirty-fourth-street: F. Hamblin, W. F. Brhsu, A. Ostrander, J. J. Dean, J. H. Loomis, C. H. Reynolds, John Keogan, David Phillips, George B. Clarke and Ezra Tinker.

The next business in order was the examination of supernumerary preachers, eleven of whom were continued on the list, and two—Rev. W. G. BROWNING and A. J. HUNT—were returned as again effective.

Reports were made of those who had been on trial during the year, and action taken on each.

The Bishop then announced the committees of the Conference, the Chairmen of which appointed places for meeting for organization and the arrangement of business, which prevented the holding of an afternoon session.

The Conference adjourned to meet this morning at 9 o'clock.

The missionary sermon was preached last evening in the Thirteenth-street Church by Rev. RICHARD WHEATLEY.

The memorial services of Bishop THOMSON will be held in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, Fourth-avenue, on Friday afternoon, commencing at 2½ o'clock.

Preparations for the Funeral of Gen. Thomas—Order of Gen. McDowell.

Gen. MCDOWELL, commanding the Department of the East, has issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
NEW-YORK CITY, April 5, 1870.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 63.—I. The following troops will proceed to Troy, to take part in the funeral of the late Major-Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, United States Army: First—Two companies of Engineers from Willett's Point. Second—Two companies of the First Artillery from Fort Hamilton. Third—One Company of the First Artillery from Fort Schuyler. Fourth—One company of the First Artillery from Fort Wadsworth. Fifth—Two companies of the Permanent Party from Fort Columbus. Sixth—The band from Fort Columbus. Seventh—The band of the United States Military Academy from West Point.

2. The companies will each consist of three officers, fifty privates and eight non-commissioned officers, except the companies of engineers, which will each consist of one hundred privates, with a suitable proportion of non-commissioned officers. The officers and men of the escort will be in their great-coats and caps. The men will be furnished with three rounds of blank cartridges.

3. The troops will go up on the Troy steam-boat of Thursday evening, which will stop at West Point, N. Y., to take on board the band of that post, and will return by the same steam-boat, which will land the band at West Point on its way down.

4. The troops will take cooked rations for the time they will be absent, and arrangements will be made with the steamer for enabling the men to have hot coffee. A fatigue party will be sent with each company to have charge of the rations on the boat.

5. The Quartermaster's Department will make arrangements to have the companies brought to the Troy steam-boat in ample season, and will notify the several commanding officers of posts at what hour steamers will be sent to their respective posts.

6. The following officers will accompany the Department Commander to TROY, Wednesday afternoon: Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. MCKEEVER, Assistant Adjutant General; Brevet Capt. J. H. COSTER, A. D. C.; Brevet Capt. H. STOCKTON, A. D. C.; Brevet Major W. T. HOWELL, Assistant Quartermaster.

By command of
Brevet Major-Gen. MCDOWELL.
CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, Assistant Adjt. Gen.

THE McFARLAND TRIAL.

THE LAST DAY.

The excitement regarding the McFARLAND case increases. Yesterday another crowd of interested spectators filled the General Sessions Court-room, and watched the proceedings with interest. PERCY, MCFARLAND'S little son, sat beside his father during the whole day, and appeared at times to be wholly absorbed in the matters incident to the efforts to get a jury. Mr. MCFARLAND'S brother occupied a seat immediately behind Mr. GREEY, of counsel for the defense, and MCFARLAND himself sat beside Mr. SPENCER. Promptly at 11 A. M. Recorder HACKETT took his seat on the bench, and, counsel for both sides being present, the third day's proceedings were begun.

Bartholomew Smith, who was on the stand when the Court adjourned on Tuesday, was recalled. Messrs. Peckerman and Clauson being sworn as triers to determine his qualifications as a juror, the prosecution contending that he had shown bias in his examination.

Mr. Spencer asked that the testimony given by Mr. Smith on Tuesday, as to his competency be considered as the evidence before the new triers. This was agreed to.

Mr. Spencer, for the defence, then addressed the triers. He contended that the question as to the indifference of the juror must be considered with regard to all the answers he had given, and that taken as a whole no bias was shown in them.

Judge Davis replied. He said that Mr. Smith's avowal was plain and explicit, that the opinion or impression on his mind was of such a character that it would require some portion of the evidence to be given to remove that opinion; it was clearly apparent, therefore, that there was not total indifference here; that the juror had a prepossession which must be overcome before he can be in that position which will enable him to render a true verdict. The mind of a juror must stand upright, leaning neither way. The same rule applies here as would apply in a civil suit. It is far easier, when a juror's mind leans in one direction, to bring it down, than to bring it back to a perfectly upright position. Neither side is bound to have any of its evidence exhausted in order to bring the juror's mind to a state of equilibrium.

Mr. Graham asked the Court to charge that the prisoner in a criminal case has the advantage over the people in this—that he is presumed to be innocent until proved guilty—and argued that the juror in question acted simply on this assumption. The Court so charged, and the triers found (Mr. Peckerman announcing the decision) that the challenge was sustained; that the juror did not stand indifferent. He was thereupon excused.

Roland S. Doty, Jr., Twentieth Ward, merchant, was called. He had formed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner; did not remember having expressed his opinion; had the same impression now as he had first formed. Excused.

Lockwood B. Brooks, Sixteenth Ward, smith. Had opinion. Excused.

John Daniels, First Ward, merchant; excused for the same reason. The following were also excused, having formed and expressed opinions as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner: Wm. H. Baxter, Twenty-second Ward, photographer; Thomas Conckling, Seventeenth Ward, millinery; James J. Westervelt, Ninth Ward, grocer; Leonidas A. Van Tragne, Twenty-second Ward, hides; James Graves, Twenty-first Ward; Edward J. Graham, Twentieth Ward, lapidary; William H. Shaw, Eighteenth Ward, shoe dealer; Michael Reynolds, Seventeenth Ward, baker; (this gentleman seemed to be greatly embarrassed by the questions put to him, and the Court decided his mind to be so clouded that he was evidently incompetent to sit as a juror: he was therefore set aside;) Peter Fitchten, First Ward, liquors; George M. Kendall, Fifteenth Ward, books; John Seigel, Seventeenth Ward, broker; John S. McLane, Ninth Ward, plumber; Anselm Jacobi, Herman T. Winter, Twentieth Ward; George S. Keating, Peter F. Roesel, Fifteenth Ward, liquors; Sigismond Somerfield, Sixteenth Ward, merchant; Jno. T. Moll, Tenth Ward, crockery; Wm. C. Pierce, Fifth Ward, oysters.

Franklin Goodwin, Eighteenth Ward, housemover, had no opinion that would interfere with his finding a verdict in accordance with the evidence. He was challenged by the defense for principal cause, but the Court decided that it was not sustained. He was then challenged to the favor; but, by the consent of both sides, the Court was allowed to decide the question, and he was told to stand aside.

Thomas Mills, Nineteenth Ward, dry goods, No. 138 Bowery, could decide the case according to the evidence, without any regard to any preconceived opinion; could not say he had a fixed impression. He was accepted as juror No. 9, at 2:10 P. M.

Wm. S. Wright, Eighteenth Ward, contractor; excused. Also James C. Belknap, Fifteenth Ward; Joseph Francis, Nineteenth Ward, merchant, and Charles Menck, Twentieth Ward, merchant. Henry Querripll, Jr., Sixteenth Ward, coal merchant; had no opinion now; once entertained and expressed a qualified opinion; is married; attends the Methodist Church; none of his friends attend Mr. Frothingham's or Mr. Beecher's Church. Challenged peremptorily by the defense, and excused.

Anton Conant, Eleventh Ward, merchant; is a single man; Presbyterian in religion; read no account of the homicide; was busy when it happened, and had no time to pay attention to it; heard the subject discussed on two occasions, but did not form any impression from these discussions; if he had any impression on the subject at all, it was that the second marriage was wrong. Challenged peremptorily by the defense, and excused.

Robert Jones was excused, having a fixed opinion regarding the case.

Herman Unger, Sixteenth Ward, merchant, also excused for the same reason.

Edmund F. Holbrook, Twenty-first Ward, window glass, had no opinion, provided the newspaper statements were not true; is a single man; attends Rev. Dr. Jos. P. Thompson's Church, (Congregationalist;) it would require evidence to remove his impression as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner. Excused.

William A. Gray, Twenty-first Ward, woodenware, had no fixed opinion on the subject of the homicide; is married; has an impression which exists in a rather undecided way.

Mr. Graham contended that this opinion excluded the juror. The triers found otherwise, and Mr. Gray was then challenged peremptorily and excused.

Edwin L. Trowbridge, Eighteenth Ward, commission merchant, No. 134 Pearl-street, had formed and expressed an opinion based on newspaper reports and conversation; but, if sworn as a juror, he could try the case fairly, and in accordance with the evidence adduced.

Mr. Graham contended that this juror was disqualified, citing as authority the decision in the case of "The People *vs.* Mather."

Judge Davis, *per contra*, said that the Court of Appeals, in the Cancemi case, had settled the rule that where the juror's opinion was based on the supposition, simply that what he had heard or read was true, it did not amount to a disqualification.

Mr. Graham said that lightning was a dangerous thing to play with. On Monday the prosecution excluded an unobjectionable juror on the very ground on which they now seek to bring this one into the jury-box. It would be well for counsel to look twenty-four hours ahead. For himself he never asked his adversary to take a dose without revolving in his own mind the question whether, when his turn came, his opponent may not seek to commend the same chalice to his own lips. On Monday he (Graham) had endeavored to show the distinction between a mere hypothetical opinion and an absolute one; but the prosecution refused to be governed by the rule laid down by Justice Marcy in the case against Mather, which he had cited in the course of that argument.

Judge Davis said that, in the case counsel referred to on Monday, the juror distinctly stated that it would take evidence to remove his impression; that was not this gentleman's case. Judge Davis then read from the decision in the case of the People *vs.* Stark, in September, 1858, in which the Court overruled the challenge, though the juror said he had formed an opinion based on newspaper reports, but was willing to disabuse his mind of them if sworn as a juror.

Mr. Graham said that on Monday the District Attorney said he was willing the jury should separate; yesterday the private counsel for the prosecution said, that when the panel was completed their separation would become a question for the Court to determine. So far as the defense was concerned, they were willing to accede to the separation, for they had no idea of putting the jury to any cruelty. There might be men on the jury to whom imprisonment would be positively criminal. Mr. Graham wished the Court to decide in this case that, as no evidence had been adduced to show that the opinion entertained by the juror was hypothetical, the challenge, as it stands, should be sustained.

Mr. Spencer then challenged the juror to the favor, and on his reiterating that he was an Episcopalian, and could and would try the case fairly, withdrew the challenge, and accepted the juror, who was then sworn, at 12¼, as juror No. 10.

Humphrey P. Thompson, Eighteenth Ward, merchant, had an assumption that the newspaper reports are true. He would be governed, however, by the evidence entirely. He desired to ask the Court, however, if, in case the alleged murder were proved, and adultery between Mrs. McFarland and Richardson were also proved, he would be compelled to find against the prisoner. The Court said that question could not be answered now. Being objected to by the prosecution, the juror was excused. As he left the stand Mr. Graham said: "The prosecution need not solace itself with the idea that the one point to which the juror's mind is directed is the only one on which the defense relies. We intend to show such an invasion of the rights of this defendant as will make every husband and father in this community tremble and burn up."

District-Attorney Garvin—If the result is to be the wholesale conflagration of the fathers and husbands of this community I am sorry this case is to ee tried.

Mr. Graham—All right; you will not feel so merry concerning it before we get through.

Patrick Darby, Thirteenth Ward, liquors, had formed an opinion; but if he what he had read were not true he had no opinion. He said he was opposed to the death penalty, but evidently Mr. Darby misunderstood the question. On his stating that he was opposed to the [illegible] of McFarland, but that [illegible] was willing to [illegible] peremptorily excused him to [illegible]

William Ninth Ward, liquors, said he formed an opinion when he read the accounts in the papers, but could not say that he had any opinion now; had no conversation with any one directly concerning this case. Challenged peremptorily by the prosecution and excused.

Francis H. Patterson, undertaker, No. 397 Fourth-avenue, and James A. Polhemus, Twelfth Ward, broker, were excused, both having fixed opinions as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner.

Abraham F. Pruyn, Seventh Ward, insurance, had no fixed opinion as to the merits of the case; had read the account of the homicide, but was not impressed by it in a manner sufficient to warp his judgment in favor either of the prosecution or the prisoner. Both sides consenting Mr. Pruyn was sworn, at 3 P. M., as juror No. 11.

George L. Cummings, Twentieth Ward, machinery, Henry T. Doelwood and John W. Holmes, all testified that they had such an opinion in the matter as would require considerable evidence to remove it, and they were therefore excused.

William S. Faneber, First Ward, hardware, had a firm and fixed opinion. He stated also that he was acquainted with the prisoner, and was fearful that, if sworn as a juror, he would be biased in the rendition of his verdict. He was excused.

Andrew F. Barry, Nineteenth Ward, furnaces, had read the accounts of the homicide published in the newspapers, and had made up his mind as to the merits of this case.

Question by Judge Davis—Have you any fixed opinion based upon anything else than what you have seen in the newspapers, which would prevent you from giving a verdict according to the evidence?

Answer—Yes, Sir; I have an opinion outside of the newspaper reports altogether; one which I think every married man has. [Attempts at applause, which were stopped by the Court.]

Mr. Barry was excused.

William H. Gaff was called and testified that his opinion was a fixed one. Excused.

George C. Howard, on being called, testified that he was an actor and theatrical manager; lived in the Tenth Ward; read of the homicide at the time it occurred; was not permanently impressed concerning it then, and had no bias now, one way or the other; is a married man and had four children; felt that his mind was totally uninfluenced on either side; knew neither the prisoner nor the late Mr. Richardson, nor any of their relatives or friends; could perform the duties of a juror without being influenced by fear, favor or affection. The bearing and demeanor of this gentleman, and his general appearance on the stand, as well as the reverential manner in which he took the oath, impressed every one favorably regarding him. Both sides agreed to accept him, and he was sworn as juror No. 12, thus completing the panel at 3:45 P. M.

Judge Davis then arose and addressed the Court. He wished, he said, to remark, in explanation of what had been said by the learned gentleman, senior counsel for the defence, (Mr. Graham,) that he had remarked to that gentleman, that when the panel was completed, the question of allowing the jury to separate would be one for the Court to determine. Under the old system of practice jurors were not allowed to separate while acting as a criminal trial. At the present time, however, this was a matter left to the discretion of the Court, and the Court is presumed to be governed by the particular circumstances of the case. On the part of the prosecution, he desired to say, there was no objection, if the Court saw fit to permit it, to allow the jury to separate, provided the Court would instruct them as to their duties, and provided, also, it was understood that they were to be under the control of the Court, and that a breach of its instructions the permission for their separation would be revoked. With this understanding the prosecution left the matter entirely in the hands of the Court.

Mr. Graham said that he had understood the counsel to say, that up to the completion of the panel would be the utmost limit of time in which the separation of the jurors would be allowed. Counsel might not have meant so to express himself, but such was the impression his language conveyed when the conversation between them was had. His (Graham's) object in referring to the matter when he did was to protest against any such confinement of the jurors, a thing which he considered barbarous, and not in keeping with the enlightenment of the times. Under the old English law jurors were looked upon as mere machines, totally amenable to the behests of the Court. They were often imprisoned and actually starved into rendering verdicts; they were deprived of all rights of conscience in coming to a determination. He could cite instances where jurors in England had been punished simply because they took figs into the jury-room without first getting permission of the Judge. They were deprived of their liberty, in many cases, if they failed to agree, and, when the assizes in one place was adjourned, were put into a cart and driven to the next assize town. Under our system of government, however, nothing of this kind could be tolerated. In England there was but one sovereign, and all the people were subjects. Here every man is a king, and the system of treatment of jurors which obtained in England was utterly incompatible with the American idea of free institutions. It was because he desired to express his abhorrence of confining so respectable a class of citizens as were those composing this jury that he had referred to this subject at all, and he hoped that the Court would allow the jurors to separate and go to their homes; the defense had no desire that they should be confined.

Recorder HACKETT then told the jury that they might separate, but he cautioned them to hold no conversation with any one regarding the subject matter of this trial; not even to converse with one another in relation to it, nor to read any accounts concerning it that appeared in the public journals; and that if any one should approach them on the subject, to report him promptly to the Court.

The Court then adjourned till 11 A. M. to-day.

The jury, as it now stands completed, is as follows:

Richard Brown, laces, No. 819 Broadway; residence No. 229 West Eleventh-street.

August F. Claussen, produce dealer, No. 186 Duane-street; residence No. 11 Bedford-street.

Herman Beckerman, grocer, No. 135 West Nineteenth-street; residence No. 118 West Nineteenth-street.

Hans J. Hansen, chandler, No. 488 Cherry-street; residence No. 330 Munroe-street.

Peter A. Welch, merchant, No. 381 West Tenth-street and No. 612 West Forty-seventh-street; residence No. 40 Bank-street.

Gabriel Taussig, refiner, No. 9 Delancey-street; residence No. 218 East Fifty-third-street.

Thomas Scott, merchant, No. 340 Broadway; residence No. 111 East Forty-sixth-street.

William Welsh, merchant, No. 232 Eighth-avenue.

Thomas Mills, dry goods, No. 138 Bowery; residence East Seventieth-street, near Fourth-avenue.

Edwin L. Trowbridge, commission merchant, No. 134 Pearl-street; residence No. 39 West Twenty-fifth-street.

Abraham F. Pruyn, insurance, No. 258 Broadway.

George C. Howard, theatrical manager, residence No. 29 Norfolk-street.

BOARD OF POLICE.

Transfers and Dismissals—Escort to the Colored Procession.

At a meeting of the Board of Police yesterday afternoon, Commissioners BOSWORTH, MANIERRE and BRENNAN being present, a communication was received from Superintendent KENNEDY, stating that a communication had been addressed to him asking for an escort for the colored procession in celebration of the Fifteenth Amendment, and

proof that the Elizabeth English was in fault, and this discussion might here close my consideration of the case. But it is proper also to say that, in my judgment, the collision resulted from the mistake of those on board the *Ella* in supposing that the other schooner would clear them; from their failure to observe the darkness toward the north and east, by reason of which they no doubt assumed that the *Ella* was seen by the other vessel as soon as such other vessel was seen by her, and for that reason, in part, they failed to show a light till it was too late to be of any use; and, as I shall presently also suggest, their failure also to notice the gradual change of the wind towards the north, which, so far as it gave freedom to their course, imposed on them the more stringent duty to be vigilant to avoid the approaching vessel. On the question how in fact were the vessels brought in contact, it seems to me the proofs are not so precise as to relieve either theory suggested from the character of conjecture. That the luffing of the *Elizabeth English* while the *Ella* kept her course might bring the vessels together is undoubtedly true, and that the libelants charge. As already said, I think that is not established. That the falling off of the *Ella* from her course just before the collision might cause it, and probably did cause it, was the conclusion of the Court below, in the face of the denials of the witnesses on the *Ella*, and of the fact that she received the blow on her port or lee side instead of the windward, which is argued to be inconsistent with that theory. Having concluded that the *Elizabeth English* is not proved in fault, it is not very important that I should suggest a possible explanation of the disaster, quite consistent with the view I have taken of the proofs. The bearing of the *Ella* by compass was south-west by west. Her actual movement, by reason of her lee way, was at least one point further south. It was her whole endeavor to keep her true course, (south-west,) and she was headed south-west by west in order to keep it. She saw the *Elizabeth English* one point on her lee bow—that is, she saw the *Elizabeth English* in the line of her own motion through the water—and yet her Captain and men, who did not appear when under examination very skillful or intelligent, assumed that because the approaching vessel was seen over the lee or port bow, her position was then to the leeward of their actual course, which was not necessarily true, and, as I think, not true. The *Elizabeth English*, then, was seen by the *Ella* directly ahead, in the line of her progress, but not in the line of her keel. As she approached, she would, of course, come nearer and nearer to the vessel, and the men on the *Ella*, after the consultation, at which they, judging by mere appearances, had concluded she would clear, suddenly discovering her very near approach, still on the lee bow, would naturally conclude that she had luffed. For illustration, place two vessels on the same line of actual progress through the water, one moving south-west or thereabouts and the other north-east or thereabouts, the former, in striving to keep her true course, bearing a little to the northward of such line, and the latter in like manner bearing a little to the northward of her line of progress—each keeping its course would see the other (when such view became possible) over her own lee bow. The testimony on this point is unequivocal and clear; the witnesses on the *Ella* all agree that they saw the *Elizabeth English*, at the distance of about 300 yards, about one point on their lee bow. And the witnesses on the *English* all agree that when they did discover the light on the *Ella* they saw it a little over their lee bow. On this point the witnesses must have known the truth of their statements; it was testimony of a fact independent of any maneuver of either vessel, and I regard it as reliable. Now, this point indicates just the state of things suggested above, and that the actual movement of the vessels was on the same line, or on lines very nearly coincident, in reverse directions. This necessarily brought the vessels together, and when the light was shown on the *Ella* it was too late for the other vessel to avoid it. She ported her helm, but there was no time for the vessel to fall off and pass the other. The fact that the actual blow was received by the *Ella*, not on her stem, but a little to port, is not inconsistent, but is in harmony with this, and if in the very jaws of the peril, and the manifest alarm caused thereby, she came, however slightly, into the wind, all of the appearances are fully explained. Even the statement of one of the witnesses from the *Elizabeth English*, that the light seen on the *Ella* appeared to be coming west, does not materially affect this view. Its motion just before the collision would present the appearance of moving westerly. It is not necessary to this view that the courses and bearings of the vessels should be precisely such as the foregoing illustration assumes. The observations made at such a time are not probably so precise that exact mathematical accuracy of the witnesses must be assumed, and a slight variation in that respect would be consistent with the result I have stated; but I am brought to the conclusion that the collision occurred substantially in the manner indicated. I have thus far said nothing upon the question, which of the two schooners had the wind free. This question has some influence on the imputation of fault to the *Ella* herself; but if the *Elizabeth English* is not proved to have been in fault, the fault of the *Ella* would not affect the decree, there being no cross libel. But in my judgment the preponderance of the evidence (irrespective of the log of the *Wabash*, offered in evidence,) supports the allegation that the wind, although from W. N. W. during a part of the day, and during most of the passage of the *Ella* to the place of collision, had during the evening gradually changed to the northward, and that the *Elizabeth English* was close hauled, while the *Ella* was at least two or three points free. This imposed upon the *Ella* the duty of greater diligence, when she saw the *Elizabeth English*, to avoid her.

The decree dismissing the libel must be affirmed.

For appellant, E. Danohue and W. J. Haskett; for appellees, Benedict & Benedict.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Woodruff.

LIABILITY OF COMMON CARRIERS FOR PERSONAL INJURIES—SPECIAL AGREEMENTS—AN INTERESTING CASE.

Charles C. Lockwood vs. *The New-York Central Railroad Company.*—This was an action on the case to recover $25,000 damages for injuries alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff on the railroad of the above Company, on the night of the 5th of June, 1858, while traveling from Buffalo to West Albany, in the cars of that Company. The case is one of long standing, having been commenced in the Supreme Court of this State in 1860, and a verdict for $8,000 taken by the plaintiff, by default. Subsequently counsel for the defendant applied to have the default opened, when the suit was transferred by the plaintiff to this Court on the ground that it was between citizens of different States, the plaintiff being a resident at Stamford, Conn. In November, 1866, the case was brought to trial in this Court before Judge Smalley and a jury, and a verdict rendered for the plaintiff for $25,000. This verdict was set aside by Judge Nelson, on the ground that the damages awarded were excessive, and the case is now before the Court on a second trial. The facts, as claimed by the plaintiff, were that the plaintiff being a cattle drover, on the 5th of June, 1858, shipped some thirty head of cattle from Buffalo to West Albany by the New-York Central Railroad. That the rules of that Company require that some one, to whom a pass is given, shall accompany cattle while being transported to look after them, and that the plaintiff, intending to accompany his stock himself, went to the office of the Company in Buffalo to get his drover's pass. There a paper was given him to sign which was not explained to him, and with the contents of which he was at that time ignorant, but which proved to be an agreement between the Company and the person signing it providing that "the persons riding free to take charge of the stock do so at their own risk of personal injury from whatever cause." The plaintiff signed the paper, took his drover's pass, which provided that the bearer was to be passed "at his own risk," and that the acceptance of the pass was to be considered "a waiver of all claims against this railroad company for personal damages and injuries received while on the train," and went into the caboose or car attached to the end of the stock train. Two miles west of Canastota the railroad passes over the Erie Canal, by a bridge, and the canal being at that point above the level of the surrounding country, the railroad is compelled to approach the bridge over it by a long embankment, forming a heavy ascending grade. Through this embankment there are several openings to allow communication between the lands on both sides of the road. The train in which the plaintiff was being carried, consisting of thirty-four cars, arrived at this place at a late hour on the night of June 5, 1858, and the engine being unable to take it directly up the grade, resort was had to what is called the "jerking" process, that is, backing up so as to get the slack, and then suddenly putting on all steam ahead. After this had been tried a few times, a brakeman came into the caboose and told the drovers that some of the cattle in the middle of the train were down. As the plaintiff's cattle were in that part of the train he went out to look after them. The night was very dark and the only light that could be obtained came from a lantern in the hands of the brakeman, and fell on the sides of the cars. The plaintiff followed the brakeman along the track, and being unacquainted with the place and unable to see his way, fell into one of the openings in the embankment, some twenty feet deep, and was picked up insensible. By the shock so sustained the plaintiff claims that his nervous system was shattered, his lower limbs partially paralyzed and his lungs and sight injured; that he was unable to do any business at all for six years after the accident, and has been able to do but very little at any time since. The defense will probably rely upon the terms of the agreement executed and the pass accepted by the plaintiff, which are claimed by him to be of no effect, thus bringing up the question whether a common carrier can limit or entirely avoid the liability imposed upon him by law by special agreement, and also how far an agreement executed under the same circumstances as the one in question, can be considered as asserted to by the party signing it. Case still on.

Truman Smith for the plaintiff; S. F. Fairchild and Judge Strong for the defendant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

IN ADMIRALTY.

Before Judge Benedict.

Process was returned, yesterday, in the following cases, and the usual orders were issued: The Harlem and New-York Navigation Company *vs.* The Ferry-boat *Queens County, &c.*; Henry H. Storms *vs.* The Steam-tug *Lafayette*; The North American Steam-ship Company *vs.* Jacob Lorrilard. In the latter case the steamer *Fanita* has been attached as being the property of the respondent.

Phenix Insurance Company vs. *The Steam-boat Atlas.*—The total damage arising from the sinking of the canal-boat *A. E. Hurd* by the vessel libeled, as assessed by the Commissioners, amounted to $13,617 02. Of this $5,808 51 was ordered to be recovered from the *Atlas*. Objection was taken on the ground that she was libeled for the whole amount. The Court overruled the objection, as another tug had been liable for the collision.

For libelants, Barney, Butler & Parsons. For respondents, Sanford & Woodruff.

Messrs. Otis T. Hall and John P. Hudson were admitted to practice in the above Court.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Presiding Judge Ingraham, and Judges Sutherland and Cardozo.

A WIDOW IN PURSUIT OF HER HUSBAND'S PROPERTY.

Mary T. Van Brunt, Appellant, vs. Tunis Van Brunt, Ann Kerr, and others, Respondents.—This case, in some respects, is a very peculiar one. It came before the General Term some months ago on an appeal from an order made by the Surrogate's Court of this City denying probate to a paper claimed to be the will of Mr. Tunis Van Brunt, deceased. The latter died Dec. 29, 1867, in this City, leaving property estimated at between $50,000 and $60,000; he also left a widow (his second wife) and one or two children by her, and seven or eight children by a first wife. In 1864, deceased, then temporarily residing in Philadelphia, was taken ill and his life despaired of. Drs. Wilson and Meigs, of that city, were called in consultation, and advised his friends that if he had any worldly business to arrange he had better do it soon. This advice was acted upon, and a lawyer named Earle was called in, and the following will without date, is said to have been drawn and executed:

"I, Tunis Van Brunt, being of sound and disposing mind and memory, do make this my last will and testament: I give whatever I am possessed of or have, of whatsoever kind or nature, and wheresoever situated, unto my wife, Mary T. Van Brunt, her heirs and assigns, and hereby appoint her the executrix of this my last will and testament.

(Signed,) TUNIS VAN BRUNT."

Then follows this: "Signed, sealed, executed and declared by the said Tunis Van Brunt, in the presence of us, and each other and in the presence of said Tunis Van Brunt, and as and for his last will and testament. Elwood Wilson, J. Forsyth Meigs." These witnesses were medical gentlemen who had been called to the bedside of the testator in their professional capacity. Their patient, it is said, was laboring under an attack of inflammation of the liver, and large doses of morphine were administered. The patient, however, recovered, and lived as before stated, until December, 1867. On the trial before the Surrogate, it was shown that the brief will in question was written on a piece of note paper taken from the portfolio of his second wife, and the nearest that any witness could come to a date was that it was executed on some Monday morning in April, 1864. The estate consisted of both real and personal property. Mrs. Van Brunt, the second wife, was a nurse and attendant upon her husband while he was ill in Philadelphia. The testimony shows that she was exceedingly active in causing the will to be drawn and executed, and by the terms of the will she was to come into possession of all his property. At the last January term the appeal from the order of the Surrogate refusing probate, was argued before Judges Ingraham, Barnard and Brady, and the judgment of the Surrogate was affirmed. After some difficulty a motion was made for a re-argument, and granted. Hence the argument today. The decision of the Court now is that the case be put on the Circuit calendar, so that the questions of fact may be tried by a jury.

For the proponent, Messrs. Tracy, Burrill and Foster; for defendants, Messrs. Sandford, Robinson and Scribner.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—APRIL 6.

Before Presiding Justice Ingraham, and Judges Cardozo and Sutherland.

APPLICANTS FOR ADMISSION TO THE BAR—APPOINTMENT OF EXAMINERS.

The following order was made by this Court today: At a General Term of the Supreme Court held at the City Hall in the City of New-York April 6, 1870,—Ordered, That E. W. Stoughton, John E. Burrill and Clarence A. Seward, Esqs., be and they are hereby appointed a Committee to examine as to the qualifications of applicants for admission to practice as attorneys and counselors. It is further ordered that Jerome Buck, Thomas Dunphy and Hamilton W. Robinson, Esqs., be and they are hereby appointed a Committee to inquire and report as to the character of such applicants.

POLICE TRIALS.

Before Commissioner Brennan.

A large number of policemen were arraigned yesterday for the various offenses comprised under the general designations of improper conduct, violations of the rules and neglect of duty. The principal case, which occupied a large portion of the day, was that of Sergt. Henry B. Steers, of the Thirty-second Precinct, in command of the squad at West Farms, Westchester County, who was charged by Mr. John B. Haskins with neglect of duty in failing to preserve order at a meeting held in that town to protest against Boulevard taxation. A great number of witnesses were examined on both sides, those for the prosecution agreeing that the meeting at which Mr. Haskin presided was exceedingly disorderly, and all claimed that the disorder was occasioned by a number of men working on the Boulevards, who, not being tax-payers, it was claimed had no business in the meeting, and were requested to withdraw, which they refused to do, and Sergeant Steers refused to put them out. These men, it was alleged, were led and incited by Mr. William Herring, a prominent lawyer, and witnesses being required to give specific acts mentioned that Mr. Herring had attempted to introduce resolutions favoring Boulevard taxation. There was no doubt whatever as to the disorderly character of the meeting, but witnesses for the defence denied that Sergt. Steers neglected his duty, but averred that on the contrary he did every thing in his power to preserve order, and repeatedly offered to arrest or put out any person the Chairman should point out. The case was referred to the Board.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 6, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$14,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, s3	109	10 Mech. Bank'g As.	123
86,500 do	109	100 West. Un. Tel	32⅛
60,000 do......b3	109⅛	75 Del. & H. Canal	117⅛
25,000 U. S. 6s, Cur	112	200 Pacific M..bet. c.	36⅛
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n	53	1500 do	36⅛
10,000 do......s60	52½	300 U. S. Ex	44⅛
30,000 do	52¾	100 do	44⅛
10,000 do	52¾	45 do	45
50,000 do	52¾	5 A. M. U. Ex	38
10,000 do..bet. call	52⅝	100 N. Y. C. & H. R.	92⅛
40,000 do	52⅝	400 do	92⅛
2,000 Va. St. 6s, x. c.	69⅛	100 do....bet. call	92⅛
3,000 do..bet. call	69⅛	800 Reading	97⅞
5,000 N. Car. St. 6s	47	20 do	98⅛
1,000 Mo. St. 6s	92⅛	500 Lake S. & M. S.	86⅞
5,000 do	92⅛	59 do	87⅛
50,000 do	93	500 do..bet. call	86⅞
5,000 N. Car. St. 6s. n.	22⅛	20 Panama R	142
2,500 Conn. 6s, W. L.	100	100 Chic. & N. W	72⅛
5,000 La. State 6s, n.	73	200 do	72⅛
5,000 Cen. Pac. Gold Bds.	91⅛	600 Chi. & N. W. Pf	84⅛
		200 do	84⅛
1,000 Union Pac. R. 1st M	84⅛	500 do....bet. call	84⅛
		200 N. J. Cen. R	103⅛
16,000 Erie 4th M	80	20 do	103⅛
10,000 Erie 5th M	82	100 Chi. & R. I	117
3,000 N.J. Cen. 2d M.	103	23 C., C., Cin. & I. R.	74
10,000 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st M	104	200 Mil. & St. P	61⅛
		100 do	61⅛
20,000 Col., C. & I. C. 1st M	80⅛	100 Tol., W. & W	46⅛
		100 Alt. & T. H	39
2,000 do	80⅛	100 Alt. & T. H. Pf	65
3,000 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d M	97⅛	150 Chi. & Alt. R	112
		100 Ohio & Miss	29⅛
5,000 C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s	98⅛	100 Ohio & Miss. Pf	71⅛
		200 Del., L. & W. R.	103
1,000 do	98⅛	150 do	102⅛
10,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st M. bds	87	8 New-Jersey R	117⅛
		400 Bos., H. & E. R.	4⅛
50 Continental Bank	98	800 Mar. & Cin. 1st Pf.	19

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$2,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64	105⅛	$6,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new	108
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '64, small	109	7,000 U. S. 6s, Cur	112
42,000 do	109⅛	41,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, s3	109⅛
19,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	109⅛	180,000 do	109⅛
35,000 do	110	500 do....small	108
15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	108⅛	20,500 do	109⅛
1,000 do.....c	108⅛	35,000 do.....s3	109⅛
62,000 do	108⅛	20,000 do.....b3	109⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	52½	100 Canton Co	64⅛
50,000 do	52⅝	200 U. S. Ex. Co	44⅛
5,000 N. Car. St. 6s n	22⅛	300 do	44⅛
2,000 do	22⅛	10,000 N. Y. Cen. & H. R. Ctfs, bet. c.	89⅛
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	92⅛		
2,000 Erie 1st M	100	200 L. S. & M. So	87⅛
1,000 do	99⅛	5 Ill. Cen. R	141
5,000 Col., C. & Ind. C., 1st M	80⅛	100 Chic. & N. W. b. c	73⅛
		300 do	73⅛
1,000 do	80⅛	100 N. J. Central....c	103⅛
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st	92	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf	74⅛
2,000 Mil. & St. P. 8s, 1st M	105	100 Del., L. & W	103
		50 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar	93⅛
4,000 Union P. 1st M	84⅛		
10 St. Nich. Bank	116	20 do	93⅛
200 Pacific Mail	36⅛	100 Alt. & T. H....b30	39
100 do......b3	36⅛	200 do	39
425 do	37	200 D. & S. C. R	106⅛
200 do....bet. call	36⅛	200 St. Louis & I. M. R bet. call	42⅛
200 do......b10	37⅛		
25 Del. & Hud. Ca	116⅛	500 Bos., H. & Erie R bet. call	5
300 N.Y.C. & H.R.R.	92⅛		
200 do...bet. call	92⅛		

WEDNESDAY, April 6—P. M.

The feeling in the Gold market seemed to be in the direction of an upward turn in price, judging from the large amount bid for at the Treasury Office, but while only $1,000,000 was awarded out of five and a half millions bid for, the subsequent speculation was by no means strong, and the price closed barely ⅛ ₰ cent. above the last figure of Tuesday. The buyers for a rise evidently act with less confidence than they express, although backed up today by a further decided advance in the Foreign Exchanges, to 108¾ for 60 days London and 109¾ for short sight. The Bankers are generally holding firm at the advance, influenced by a pretty free business late on Tuesday for this day's steamer at 108¾ ₰ cent. The buyers of Gold would also seem to have immediate support from the large demand to pay Customs, which will amount to about six millions of dollars for the fortnight against only one million of dollars sold out of the Treasury. But the influence is probably qualified by the near approach of the May interest on the United States 5-20s, the payments on which during the month will exceed the Customs receipts of that month seven or eight millions of dollars.

The following are the offers made to and accepted by the Treasury for Gold at noon to-day:

OFFERS TO BUY GOLD, APRIL 6.

G. C. Magoun.
100,000....111.67
100,000....111.57
50,000....111.53
50,000....111.41

Robert Baile.
10,000....111.76
10,000....111.75
10,000....111.73
10,000....111.71
10,000....111.69
10,000....111.68
10,000....111.65
10,000....111.64
10,000....111.63
10,000....111.62

M. Herschel.
20,000....111.¾

Reid, Leo & Content.
50,000....111.44
50,000....111.51
50,000....111.76
50,000....111.63

Gibson, Beadleston & Co.
50,000....111.62
50,000....111.63
100,000....111.38

W. T. Hatch & Son.
10,000....111.88
20,000....111.78
20,000....111.63
100,000....111.61

Dodge, Kimball & Moore.
50,000....111.¼

Tillinghast & Woolsey.
5,000....111.75
5,000....111.50
5,000....111.25
5,000....111

Humbert Bros.
10,000....111.55
10,000....111.60
5,000....111.65

Kenneys & Cox.
50,000....111.51

J. J. Pardee & Co.
15,000....111.60
10,000....111.55

H. A. Heiser's Sons.
50,000....111.51 1-10
50,000....111.52 1-10
50,000....111.57 1-10
50,000....111.60 1-10
50,000....111.63 1-10
50,000....111.64 1-10

D. H. & M. Arnold & Co.
10,000....111.76

Cunningham & Mead.
5,000....111.62

Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.
25,000....111.89
25,000....111.84
25,000....111.76
25,000....111.70
25,000....111.63
25,000....111.55

Duff, Timmerman & Co.
20,000....111.77
20,000....111.78
20,000....111.79
20,000....111.80
20,000....111.82

Robinson, Cox & Co.
30,000....111.80
30,000....111.71

Quinan & Enos.
50,000....111.5[illegible]

L. R. Schultz.
10,000....111.70
10,000....111.75

G. C. McDougal & Co.
1,000,000....111.60

G. H. Ely.
50,000....111.80
50,000....111.78
50,000....111.76
50,000....111.74

G. H. Bend.
50,000....111.56
50,000....111.60
50,000....111.62

J. B. Summerfield & Co.
10,000....111.62
10,000....111.62½
10,000....111.52
10,000....111.51
10,000....111.48
10,000....111.65
10,000....111.60
10,000....111.55

Aug. Limbert.
30,000....111.21
30,000....111.31
40,000....111.41

Julius Molter.
20,000....111.66
20,000....111.68
20,000....111.69
20,000....111.70
20,000....111.71
20,000....111.72
20,000....111.73
20,000....111.74
20,000....111.75
20,000....111.76
20,000....111.77
20,000....111.78
10,000....111.79

J. F. Underhill & Co.
100,000....111.76
100,000....111.78
100,000....111.80

Marx & Co.
50,000....111.76¼
50,000....111.80¼

Buckland, Crane & Co.
15,000....111.80

Hewitt & Ryerson.
100,000....111.¼

Robertson & Rogers.
10,000....111.60
10,000....111.55
10,000....111.35
10,000....111.05
10,000....110.93

G. D. Arthur & Co.
25,000....111.45
25,000....111.47
25,000....111.49
25,000....111.50

J. V. Onativia & Co.
25,000....111.½

J. A. Garland.
50,000....111.51

Leland, Bros. & Co.
5,000....111.51
10,000....111.37
10,000....111.25

R. B. Drummond.
10,000....111.40
10,000....111.45
10,000....111.50
10,000....111.55

J. F. Schoepler.
15,000....111.56
10,000....111.52

Cushman & Hurlbut.
100,000....111.51¼
25,000....111.26¼
25,000....111.01¼

Trever & Colgate.
200,000....111.88
25,000....111.61
25,000....111.51
25,000....111.41
100,000....111.81
200,000....111.78
200,000....111.75

J. A. Zerega & Co.
50,000....111.65
50,000....111.75

Total....$5,580,000

ACCEPTED OFFERS FOR GOLD.

W. T. Hatch & Son.
$10,000....111.88

Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co
25,000....111.89
25,000....111.84

Marx & Co.
50,000....111.80¼

Robinson, Cox & Co.
30,000....111.80

Trevor & Colgate.
200,000....111.88
100,000....111.81
175,000....111.78

Geo. H. Ely.
50,000....111.80
43,000....111.78

Duff, Timmermann & Co.
20,000....111.82
20,000....111.80
20,000....111.79
17,500....111.78

J. Molter.
10,000....111.79
17,500....111.78

J. F. Underhill & Co.
100,000....111.80
87,000....111.78

Total....$1,000,000

The Money market worked steady at 6 ₰ cent. on call, and 6½@7 ₰ cent. for very choice Merchant paper and 7½ to 9 ₰ cent. for fair names 60 days to 4 months' date. There is a good inquiry for select strong signatures at 6½ ₰ cent. outside of Bank and 7 ₰ cent. at Bank.

The Stock Exchange as reported yesterday, shows considerable firmness in prices for the Railways and a free demand for the Public Funds of the United States, but without much movement in the former. In the Southern Stock Bonds there seem to be some realizing on the strong advance of yesterday in new Tennessees. Other descriptions are steady. In Pacific Mail shares the turn was again upward to 37¼ ₰ cent., and in Panama an advance of 5@6 ₰ cent. on the previous bidding.

After the late Board the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, APRIL 6.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	106¼	106¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	110½	110⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	109½	109⅝
American Gold Coin	111⅞	112
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅝	108⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	53¼	52½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	92⅝	92½
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Certificates	89¼	89¾
Reading Railroad	97¾	98⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	117¼	117
North-western Common	73¾	73⅛
North-western Preferred	84⅝	84½
Pacific Mail Company	36½	36⅞
St. Paul Preferred	74¼	74
St. Paul Common	61¼	61
Lake Shore	87	86⅞
Erie	25	25
Ohio and Mississippi	29¼	29¼
New-Jersey Central	103¼	103½

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, April 6.

General balance yesterday	$83,223,102 36
Gold receipts	525,566 40
Gold payments	55,147 15
Gold balance	80,154,326 80
Currency receipts	169,745 90
Currency payments	544,523 85
Currency balance	3,071,149 80
General balance	83,318,859 13
Customs	484,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₰ cent. reg., 1881	113⅞	5-20 reg., n. i., 1865	108
6 ₰ cent. coup., 1881	114	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	108⅛
5-20 registered, 1862	105¼	5-20 registered, 1867	108⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	110⅝	5-20 coup., 1867	109⅝
5-20 registered, 1864	105¼	5-20 coup., 1868	109⅝
5-20 coup., 1864	109⅛	10-40 registered	106
5-20 registered, 1865	106	10-40 coupon	106⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	110	6s Currency	111⅞

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex coup.	53⅛	Ohio 6 ₰ cent., 1875	102
Tennessee 6s, n. b.	52⅛	Ohio 6 ₰ cent., 1881	102
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	69	Ohio 6 ₰ cent., 1886	103⅛
Virginia 6s, n. b.	60	Ill. Canal Bonds, 1870	100
Georgia 6s	85⅛	Ill. coupon 6s, 1877	100
Georgia 7s, n. b.	93	Ill. coupon 6s, 1879	100
North Carolina 6s	46⅛	Ill. War Loan	100
North Carolina 6s, n.b.	22⅛	Mich. 6 ₰ cent., '73	97
South Carolina 6s	88	Mich. 6 ₰ cent., '78	95
South Carolina 6s, n.b.	82⅛	Mich. 6 ₰ cent., '83	95
S. Car. 6s, Apl. & Oct.	82⅛	Mich. 7 ₰ cent., '78	98
Missouri 6s	92⅛	Mich. 7 ₰ c. War L'n	100
Missouri 6s, H. & St. J.	92	N. Y. Reg. Bounty L.	109⅛
Louisiana 6s	73	N. Y. Coup. Bounty L.	109⅛
Louisiana 6s, n. b.	72⅛	N. Y. 7s, Canal L., '70	104⅛
Louisiana 8s, Lev. Bds	75⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	105
Louisiana 8s, Lev. Bds	90⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	105
California 7s	111⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	105
California 7s, l. b.	110⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	105
Connecticut 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	105
Rhode Island 6s	100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	105
Alabama 8s	97		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	92	Chic., R. I. & Pac	98¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	89	Morris & Essex 1st	101⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n	89	Morris & Essex 2d	96
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103	N. J. Cen. 1st	100
Erie 1st Ext	99⅛	N. J. Cen. 2d	102⅛
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	94	N. J. Cen. New Bds	98⅛
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	87	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	104
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	82	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	97
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	82	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d	93
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	90	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	94
Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82	120	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	92
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₰ c. 1st	112	Clev. & Pitts 4th	76
Mich. So. 7 ₰ c. 2d	97	Chic. & Alton S. F.	100
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₰ c.	101	Chic. & Alton Inc.	x89
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	96	At. & Gt. West. 1st	50
Cen. Pac. Bonds	91⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st	97
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	84⅛	Ohio & Miss. Cons'd	85
Ill. Cen. 7 ₰ c., '70	110	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	95⅛
Alton & T. H. 1st	94⅛	Penn. R. R. Bonds	90
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	81	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bs.	87
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	95⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	105
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs.	90	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	90
Chic. & N. W. 1st	94⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st	91⅛
Consol'd 7 ₰ c. conv.	89	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	86⅛
Del., L. & West. 1st	98	Mil. & St. P. 2d	82
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	93	Mar. & Cin. 1st	91¼
Tol. & W. Equip. Bs.	78	Chic. & Mil. 1st	91
Gt. West. 1st, '68	101	Chic. & Gt. East. 1st	80¼
Gt. West. 1st, '88	86	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	80½
Gt. West. 2d, '93	81	Col., C. & Ind. 2d	61
Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	83	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	99
Gal. & Chic. 2d	93	Bos., H. & Erie guar.	36
Chic. & R. I. 1st	100¼	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	83½

And the following for the City Bank and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	139	Nassau	107
Manhattan	142	St. Nicholas	113
Merchants'	124½	Commonwealth	114
Mechanics'	[illegible]	Importers' & Traders'	145
Union	134	Park	165½
America	145	Manuf. & Merchants'	99
City	210	Central National	109
Phenix	107	Fourth National	105
Tradesmen's	152	Ninth National	110½
Greenwich	217	Tenth National	100
Mechanics' & Traders'	125	Oriental	150
National	114	Gold Exchange	55
Merchants' Exchange	100	Del. & Hudson Canal	116
Seventh Ward	100	Cumberland Coal Pf.	32½
State of New-York	107½	American Coal	37
Commerce	124	Canton Co., Baltimore	64
Mechanics' Bkg. As.	123	Western Union Tel	32¾
Ocean	90	Quicksilver Mining	9¾
Mercantile	120	Mariposa Mining	6
American Exchange	114	Mariposa Preferred	12⅜
Chatham	170	Adams Express	61
Bank of N. America	105	American Express	38
Irving	116	United States Express	44¾
Metropolitan	140	Merchants' Union Ex	6
Grocers'	118	Pacific Mail	37
Market	120		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS, APRIL 6.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	100⅛	100¾
City 6s, New	102⅜	102¾
Camden and Amboy	118	118½
Pennsylvania Central	114⅛	114¾
Reading	97⅞	98
Lehigh Valley	54⅛	54¾
Catawissa Preferred	36½	36¾
Philadelphia and Erie	28	28¾
Northern Central	47¾	48
Lehigh Navigation	32⅛	32¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	89¾	90

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 23d of March gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,667,340	Increase	£30,512
Public deposits	12,269,033	Increase	675,857
Other deposits	15,781,833	Decrease	311,444
Government sec't's	13,832,480	Increase	37,348
Other securities	19,580,980	Decrease	169,498
Notes unemployed	12,242,600	Decrease	5,775

The amount of notes in circulation is £22,096,975, being an increase of £149,425, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £20,314,411, showing an increase of £139,896 when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At Present.	Same week Last Year.
Bullion	£20,314,811	£18,005,225
Reserve	13,217,836	10,398,600
Notes in circulation	22,096,975	22,963,425
Rate of discount	3 ₰ cent.	3 ₰ cent.
Consols	93⅛	93⅛
French Rentes	73f. 10c.	70f. 37c.

The Paris *Journal Officiel* of March 25 publishes the following official figures from the Bank of France:

	March 17. Francs.	March 24. Francs.
Capital of the bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits in addition	7,044,776	7,044,776
Reserve of the bank	22,105,750	22,105,750
Landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Notes in circulation	1,379,182,750	1,367,816,450
Bank notes to order	42,582,219	41,912,327
Treasury account	166,586,451	168,219,737
Current notes	312,896,384	331,991,607
Current branch banks	42,321,979	41,125,220
Dividends payable	1,637,878	1,533,294
Discounts	4,166,737	4,406,178
Rediscounted	1,305,522	1,305,522
Sundries	6,549,579	6,912,741
Total	2,172,820,087	2,180,873,604
Cash in hand	1,280,900,353	1,297,618,439
Commercial bills overdue	193,750	91,795
Commercial bills not yet due	255,841,072	256,909,327
Commercial branch banks	255,685,445	247,587,103
Advances on bullion	6,631,800	5,564,400
Branch banks	1,339,600	1,396,400
French public securities	16,312,500	16,462,800
Branch banks	7,732,650	7,741,850
On railway shares, &c	38,563,100	39,031,400
By the branch banks	33,003,000	32,960,200
On Credit Foncier	1,119,700	1,111,800
Branches	1,265,400	1,204,100
To the State	60,000,000	60,000,000
Government stock reserve	12,980,750	12,980,750
Government disposable	80,595,187	80,596,187
Rentes and immobiles	100,000,000	100,000,000
Hotel and furniture	9,096,802	9,098,968
Expenses and management	761,177	943,505
Sundries	8,966,399	9,562,979
Total	2,172,820,087	2,180,873,604

We learn that the subscription lists opened in London by Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & Co., for the First Mortgage Bonds of the Illinois and St. Louis Bridge Company, have been closed, the amount asked for having been successfully negotiated. The bonds are for $4,000,000, bearing interest at 7 per cent. in gold, and are a first lien upon the bridge connecting St. Louis with the various railroad lines concentrating on the Mississippi River opposite the city.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD is now completed the entire distance from Owego to Auburn. A popular and prosperous Agricultural and Manufacturing district is thus efficiently provided for. The local business of the Southern Central will be very large both in freight and passenger traffic. The rich Agricultural country through which it runs will afford a constantly increasing business. The great manufacturing establishments at Auburn, whose water-power is the best in the State, and the enterprising towns along the line, will always secure to this road a good income.

VERMILYE & CO., the Financial Agents of the Road, offer the remaining unsold portion of the Bonds with the greatest confidence, believing them to be as good a security as any that has ever been placed on this market.

The Bonds bear Seven per cent., have thirty years to run, and they are convertible into stock at the option of the holder.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 6, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	48	Petroleum, ref., bbls.	827
Bees-wax, pkgs	5	Pork, bbls	65
Cotton, bales	2,851	Beef, pkgs	45
Copper, bbls	54	Cut-meats, pkgs	367
Dried Fruit, pkgs	22	Lard, pkgs	40
Eggs, bbls	929	Lard, kegs	50
Flour, bbls	12,051	Butter, pkgs	1,132
Corn-meal, bbls	1,942	Cheese, boxes	1,871
Corn-meal, bags	1,600	Tallow, pkgs	71
Wheat, bushels	21,720	Oil, Lard, bbls	10
Corn, bushels	2,000	Oil, Red, bbls	50
Oats, bushels	2,869	Pea-nuts, bags	117
Malt, bushels	920	Moss, bales	11
Grass-seed, bushels	1,374	Peacans, pkgs	31
Beans, bushels	1,494	Rice, pkgs	69
Oat-meal, bushels	100	Sumac, bags	110
Hemp, bales	55	Tobacco, hhds	28
Hops, bales	240	Tobacco, boxes & cs.	2,006
Hides, bales	284	Whisky, bbls	777
Leather, sides	6,406	Wool, bales	10
Pitch, bbls	50		

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Minnesota*, for Liverpool—24,515 lbs. Tallow, 616 boxes Clocks, 10 pkgs. Hardware, 200 bbls. Gum Thur, 35 tcs. Beef, 2,618 bales Cotton, 350 bbls. Flour, 15,865 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *City of Antwerp*, for Liverpool—90,000 lbs. Cheese, 100 tcs. Beef, 15,800 lbs. Lard, 15,000 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *Java*, for Liverpool—734 pkgs. Tobacco, 350 bales Cotton, 16,100 lbs. Bacon, 171,000 lbs. Cheese.

By the steamer *Acadia*, for Glasgow—346 bbls. Resin, 30 tons Oil-cake, 8,200 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bbls. Flour, 100 bales Cotton.

By the bark *America*, for Bremen—2,810 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship *Europa*, for Bremen—3 cks. Glassware, 292 hhds. Quercitron Bark, 1,673 bales Cotton, 92,000 lbs. Silver Ore, 56 cases Tobacco, 60 bales Tobacco, 2 bbls. Tobacco, 32 hhds. Tobacco, 37 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 1,516 bbls. Resin.

By the bark *Dilpussund*, for Shanghae—792 tons Coal, 3 cases Tobacco.

By the brig *Machias*, for Cadiz—1,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 16,280 Staves.

ASHES—Continue quiet at from $6 50@$7 for Pots, and (nominally) $9 25@$9 75 for Pearls, ₰ 100 lb.

COFFEE—The market has been quite firm for all kinds, but the reduced supply available, especially of Rio in first hands, has operated against an active movement. Sales have been reported here of 4,500 bags Rio, to arrive, by the *Phenix*, and, at Baltimore, 1,750 bags by the *Era*, on private terms. We quote: Java at 20c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 9½c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16½c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18½c.; Manila, 15c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@17½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@10½c., gold, ₰ lb.

COTTON—The market has been less active, opening heavily at a shade easier prices, but closing with more firmness. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,308 bales for early delivery, including 747 bales to shippers, 517 bales to spinners, and 39 bales to speculators. Also, 3,550 bales for forward delivery, including 400 bales basis Low Middling, April, 22c.@22½c.; 1,250 bales do., May, 21½c.@21¾c.; 1,750 bales do., June, 21½c.@22½c.; 100 bales do., July, 22c.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	18¼	18⅜	18⅜	19
Good Ordinary	20¾	21	21¼	21½
Low Middling	22	22¼	22½	22¾
Middling	23	23¼	23½	23¾
Good Middling	24½	24¾	25	25¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	9,952
Receipts last week	9,612
Receipts the preceding week	12,698
Receipts since Sept. 1	543,655
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,720
Export clearances since our last	4,741
Exports since Sept. 1	279,397
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	336,067
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Estimated stock here	45,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited request within our former range. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,400 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western here, at $4 35@$4 60; very inferior to good Extra State at $4 65@$4 95; good to choice Spring Extra at $4 95@$5 65, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $4 75@$5 25 ₰ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 35@$4 60
Extra State	4 65@ 5 65
Extra Indiana, Illinois, &c	4 65@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	4 75@ 5 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 30@ 7 20
Extra City, shipping	4 75@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	5 75@ 7 25
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	5 50@ 9 25

Southern Flour has been quiet at previous figures; sales have been reported since our last of 700 bbls., in lots, at $5 40@$6 20 for Poor to Good Ordinary, and rules $6 20@$9 75 for Good Ordinary to Choice Extra, ₰ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet and depressed at $3 90@$5 for inferior to choice, ₰ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls. Corn-meal is in light demand at $4 30@$4 65 for Western; $4 35@$4 50 for Jersey; $5 15@$5 25 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl.; sales, 130 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in good demand, especially No. 2, for export, at somewhat stronger prices, favored in part by the rise in foreign exchange. Winter Wheat has been quiet at about previous figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 130,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 35@$1 43; inferior to prime Red Amber Western at $1 20@$1 26½, in store and delivered; No. 1 Spring at $1 15@$1 20, chiefly at $1 19, delivered; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring at $1 10@$1 13, in store and delivered; No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 06@$1 12 for inferior to prime, in store and delivered; Nos. 2 and 3 Spring, Mixed, at $1 05; No. 3 Spring at $1 00½@$1 01½; White Genesee at $1 40@$1 50; Amber State at $1 26, delivered, ₰ bushel. Corn has been scarce and quiet at well maintained prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 36,500 bushels at $1 07½@$1 10 for prime Old Mixed Western, in store and delivered; $1 07@$1 09 for new Mixed Western; $1 09@$1 11 for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania, Western and Southern, in store and delivered; $1 10 for White Western and Southern ₰ bushel. Rye has been quiet since our last at 92½c.@$1 for Jersey and Western; $1@$1 08 for State ₰ bushel. Barley has been inactive at essentially unaltered rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,800 bushels at about $1@$1 05 for Canada West; 80c.@85c. for two-rowed State ₰ bushel. Barley Malt has been lightly dealt in at irregular prices, ranging from 80c.@$1 10, as extremes, ₰ bushel. Sales, 3,800 bushels within our range. Oats have been quoted a shade firmer, on a moderate inquiry and light offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 38,000 bushels, in lots, at 58c.@60½c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, closing at 58c., in store; 62½c.@65c. for White Western, from track and delivered; 63c.@65c. for State, from store and delivered; 63c.@64½c. for Pennsylvania; 57c.@58c. for Jersey and Southern, ₰ bushel. The export clearances have been 350 bbls. Flour and 30,565 bushels Wheat for Liverpool, and 2,000 bbls. Flour and 8,200 bushels Wheat for Glasgow.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in less request at 85c.@95c. for shipping, and $1@$1 20 for local use, ₰ 100 lbs. Straw continues inactive and heavy at 65c.@$1 for Short and Long, ₰ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in limited request as a rule, including New-York at 10c.@25c.; Eastern at 14c.@21c.; Ohio at 13c.@20c.; Michigan at 13c.@20c.; Wisconsin at 10c.@23c.; Yearlings at 4c.@8c.; Old Olds at 2c.@3c. ₰ lb. Receipts today, 240 bales; exports, — bales.

HONEY—Sales have been reported of 100 tcs. Cuba, in bond, at about 70c., gold, ₰ gallon.

MOLASSES—The market has been without notable change. A fair inquiry has been reported for desirable grades. Sales, 238 hhds. and 35 tcs. Clayed Cuba at 30c.; and 285 hhds. Porto Rico at 52c.@60c. ₰ gallon. We quote as before: Old and New Crop Porto Rico at 30c.@68c.; Old and New Cuba, 25c.@45c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 60c.@80c. ₰ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	22c.@24c.	30c.@32c.
Cuba, Clayed	25c.@28c.	35c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	—@—	38c.@42c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	40c.@45c.
Porto Rico	[illegible]	[illegible]
English Islands	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been in good demand at buoyant prices; sales since our last, 2,250 bbls. Strained to good do. at $2 10@$2 15; 170 bbls. No. 2, part at $2 20; 4,200 bbls. No. 1 Pale at $2 75@$3 12½, ₰ 280 lbs. No receipts were reported. The export clearances were 1,562 bbls. Nothing really new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been purchased to the extent of 225 bbls., in lots, on the basis of 47c. for merchantable, ₰ gallon. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 47c.@48½c. ₰ gallon. Crude nominally at $3 62½@$3 75 ₰ 280 lbs.; Rosin, $2 10@$8 ₰ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White; Tar, $2 25@$2 50; Pitch, $2 50 ₰ bbl.

OILS—Have been generally very quiet on the basis of our quotations, including Crude Whale at 60c.@75c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale at 85c.; Crude Sperm at $1 55@$1 60; Unbleached Sperm at $1 70; Bleached Sperm at $1 75@$1 78; Lard Oil at $1 12½@$1 20; Red Oil at 72c.@75c.; Linseed Oil at 88c.@90c., in casks and bbls.; Olive Oil at $1 40@$1 50; Menhaden at 65c.; Spermaceti at 18c.; Extra Refined Seal at 95c. ₰ gallon; Cotton-seed Oil, Crude, 50c.@51c.; Southern Yellow, 60c.@62½c.; Refined Yellow, 72½c.@75c.; White, 85c. ₰ gallon.

PETROLEUM—The export demand has been more active, stimulated, in part, by the improvement in the foreign exchanges, but the offerings of Oil have been on a restricted scale, and holders have been claiming advanced prices, which circumstances have operated against free purchases. The speculative inquiry has not been very confident. Crude oil in bulk has been quiet, but quoted firm on the basis of 14½c., as the prevailing quotation, ₰ gallon. Crude, in shipping order, has been in much better request, mainly for export, and prices have been quoted decidedly stronger, sales having been reported, since our last, of 4,700 bbls., for early delivery, at from 18½c.@19½c., chiefly at 19c.@19½c. ₰ gallon. No Philadelphia dealings in Crude were reported. The receipts of Crude here were — bbls.; in Philadelphia, 600 bbls. arrived. Refined Oil has been in fair demand, and quoted stronger, with sales reported here of 2,800 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, at 28½c.@27c.; 1,500 bbls., June, at 27½c. ₰ gallon. At Philadelphia, Standard White was quiet on the basis of 25½c. for early delivery, with sales reported of 2,000 bbls. ₰ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here have been 827 bbls.; at Philadelphia 7,080 bbls. The export clearances have been 3,910 bbls. Refined Oil in cases has been inquired for at about 32½c.@33c. ₰ gallon. Naphtha has been more active from 9½c.@10c., in bbls., with sales of 2,000 bbls. at 10c.; 4½c.@5c., in bulk, and 15c.@15½c. in cases ₰ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in good request, chiefly on speculative account, at full prices. Other kinds have been inactive, yet held with confidence. Sales have been reported since our last of 500 bbls., in lots, at $26 87@$27 12, chiefly at $27 for New Mess; $23 75 for Thin Mess; $22 50@$22 75 for Prime Mess, and $20@$20 75 for Prime, ₰ bbl. Also, 2,000 bbls. New Mess, seller April, May and June, at $26 90@$27 ₰ bbl. Cut-meats have been in fair demand and steady; sales have been reported of 220 pkgs. at 10½c.@12c. for Shoulders, and 14c.@16c., chiefly at 15c.@15½c., for Hams and 13c. for Bellies, ₰ lb. Bacon has been in moderate request at firm prices; sales equal to 175 boxes, including Cumberland, at 12½c.@12¾c.; Short Rib at 13½c.@14c. ₰ lb. Lard has been fairly active at a further rise in prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 525 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at from 14½c.@16½c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 15½c.@15¾c. for City, and 15½c.@16c. for fair to choice Steam, ₰ lb.; also, 4,000 tcs. prime Steam, April, May and June, seller, part at 15½c.@15¾c., ₰ lb. Beef has been in moderate request and firm; sales have been reported of 135 bbls. at $8@$14 for Plain Mess, $13@$17 for Extra Mess, and $4@$8 for inferior grades, ₰ lb. Tierce Beef has been in some demand, including New Prime Mess at from $24@$27, and India Mess at $27@$31. Plate do., $33 ₰ tierce; sales 100 tierces. Beef Hams continue in demand since our last at from $27@$32 ₰ bbl.; sales 125 bbls. Butter has been sparingly sought after, including State, inferior to prime, at 20c.@38c., and Western ordinary to prime, 15c.@23c. ₰ lb.; the day's receipts were — pkgs. Cheese has been very quiet at from 6c.@15½c. as the very extreme for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts were — boxes. We quote Butter and Cheese in detail thus:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State, half-firkin tubs, good to fine, ₰ lb	33@38
State, Welsh tubs, good to fine, ₰ lb	30@33
Ordinary qualities, ₰ lb	20@25

OLD CROP BUTTER.

Good to fine State, firkins, ₰ lb	30@35
Fair to good State, firkins, ₰ lb	25@27
Common State, firkins, ₰ lb	18@20
Good to fine State, half-firkin tubs, ₰ lb	30@35
Common to fair State, Welsh tubs, ₰ lb	18@25
Good yellow Western, firkins, ₰ lb	14@17
Fair Western, firkins, ₰ lb	14@17
Western and Canada Common and Store Packed, ₰ lb	13@14

CHEESE.

Extra State Factories, ₰ lb	15 @15½
Fine State Factories, ₰ lb	14 @15
Fair to good State Factories, ₰ lb	13½@14
Extra State Farm Dairies, ₰ lb	14½@15
Good to fine State Farm Dairies, ₰ lb	13 @14
Good to extra Pine-apple, New-York, ₰ lb	26 @27
Good to extra Pine-apple, Connecticut, ₰ lb	26 @28
Good to extra English Dairy style, New-York, ₰ lb	18 @20
Good to extra English Dairy style, Connecticut, ₰ lb	16 @18
Fair to good Orange County, Skimmed Factory, ₰ lb	6 @12

SEEDS—Calcutta has been in demand at steady rates; sales here, 1,000 bags, ex ship, at $2 15, gold, thirty days' credit; and at Boston 1,500 bags, to arrive, on private terms.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted a trifle stronger in prices, on a moderately active business, chiefly in refining grades. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,712 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at from 9¼c.@9¾c., chiefly at 9½c.@9⅝c.; also, 110 boxes Havana, part at 9¾c. ₰ lb. We quote fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9c.@9⅞c.; fair to good grocery grades at 9½c.@10c.; good to choice grocery grades at 10c.@10½c.; Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 9½c.@10½c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 9¾c. ₰ lb. Refined Sugars have been in good demand, ranging from 11½c.@13c., as the extreme, ₰ lb.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported since our last of 75,000 lbs. Tallow at 9½c.@9¾c.; 38,000 lbs. Stearine at 15c.@15½c., and 35,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@12c. ₰ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in moderate demand at firmer prices. Sales 350 bbls., in lots, at $1 05@$1 06 for wood and iron-bound Western and State pkgs., ₰ gallon; receipts, 777 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has shown more firmness, and there has been a better inquiry noted for room, chiefly for Wheat, Petroleum, Resin, and Cotton. For Liverpool, there were taken 1,200 bales Cotton ¼d., by sail, and ⅜d. by steam, ₰ lb.; 1,000 bbls. Flour, on private terms; 35,000 bushels Wheat, by steamer, at 3d. ₰ bushel, and 270 pkgs. Provisions at 22s. 6d.@25s. ₰ ton. For London, 7,800 bushels Wheat, on vessel's account. For Glasgow, 600 bbls. Flour, by steamer, at 1s. 6d. ₰ bbl. For Bristol, an American ship of 1,143 tons capacity, at a round sum; and by the same vessel 38,000 bushels Wheat at 5½d. ₰ bushel, with some Oil-cake and Resin reported on private terms. For Rotterdam, a Baltic port direct, a North German bark, with 2,300 bbls. Petroleum on private terms. For Bordeaux, a Nova Scotia ship, with 4,000 bbls. Petroleum and its products, at 4s. 3d., for Crude Oil, and 4s. 6d. for Naphtha ₰ bbl.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 24, 1870.

FIFTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th of April next.

Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 26th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 7th proximo. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 26, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of this company and the United States Government tax on the same has this day been declared payable on and after April 11, 1870 at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 2d prox., and opened on the 12th prox. E. COOK, Secretary.

OFFICE SELMA, ROME AND DALTON RAILROAD, NEW-YORK, March 31, 1870.

COUPONS OF THE SELMA, ROME AND DALTON RAILROAD BONDS, due APRIL 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, at Continental National Bank.

F. H. DELANO, President S., R. and D. R. R.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 4, 1870.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

FIFTH DIVIDEND.—BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Board of Trustees have declared a Quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent. on the paid-up capital, free of Government tax, payable April 15. Transfer-books will close the 9th and re-open the 16th inst.

The transfer-books will be closed the 26th inst. for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and re-open May 4. Election May 3, 1870.

T. B. STOUT, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING.

FISHER & BIRD,

NOS. 97 TO 105 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—Opening of new show-rooms, with finest assortment of mantels in this City. Prices to suit times. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N.Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.

First-class FURNITURE, in parlor, library and chamber suites of newest styles.

Our entire stock warranted.

BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU, MANUFACTURERS.

No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., New-York.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION TO FILL vacancies in the Board of Management of the Veterans of the National Guard, will be held on the evening of MONDAY, the 11th day of April, 1870, at Delmonico's, corner of 14th-st. and 5th-av. The poll will be open from 8½ o'clock to 9½ o'clock. By order MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Colonel Comm'ding.

C. B. BOSTWICK, Adjutant.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFteen trustees of the New-York Society Library will be held at the Library Buildings, No. 67 University-place, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of April, 1870, between the hours of 8 and 9½ o'clock P. M., and the annual meeting of the shareholders will be held on the same day and at the same place at 7 o'clock P. M.

WM. J. HOPPIN, Secretary.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Governors of the Society of the Lying-in Hospital of the City of New-York will be held at No. 20 Union-place, on the 13th inst. Poll to be open from 12 o'clock noon until 1½ o'clock P. M.

APRIL 6, 1870. ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER. Sales-rooms Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts., Art Galleries Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, south-west corner of 12th-st.

THE SALE OF THE SEASON.

Messrs. LEEDS & MINER beg to inform the public that on MONDAY, APRIL 18, AND THE SUCCEEDING DAYS, they will offer for sale the household furniture, rare curiosities, and entire

PRIVATE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS OF J. P. BEAUMONT,

constituting the last sale of pictures or objects of vertu that will ever be organized by this gentleman, and being, relatively to its extent, the

MOST VALUABLE SALE OF WORKS OF ART

ever advertised in this City.

The greater portion of these paintings have never been on exhibition since their purchase by Mr. Beaumont, at periods varying from thirty-eight to five years since, and are

ADMIRABLY FINE SPECIMENS

of our own American artists and the modern European schools, including a few undoubted

GEMS BY THE OLD MASTERS.

Among the former may be mentioned paintings by GILBERT STUART, CHURCH, EASTMAN JOHNSON, COLE, SULLY, LEUTZE, HUNTINGTON, MOUNT; while among the latter are works by CIGNANI, DOMINICHINI, L. CARACCI, VELASQUEZ, J. CUYP, TINTORETTO, ZUCHARELLI, VAN DER MEULEN, SNYDERS, ROSA DA TIVOLI, GONZALES, COYPEL, CARL HUBNER, ZIEM, VERBOECKHOVEN, MADOU, CHAVET, ROBBE, GUILLEMIN, TSCHAGGENY, DE BYLANDT, FAUVELET, OTTO ERDMANN, CALISCH, HERRING, PERCY, HILL, ARMFIELD, PASSMORE, GENTZ, CARL BECKER, DE BLOCK, FLORENT WILLEMS, PLATTEEL, VAN HOVE, WALRAVEN, VAN SCHENDEL and others of a similar or greater celebrity in the ART CIRCLES OF MODERN EUROPE.

This superb and very extensive collection will be sold WITHOUT RESERVE, and will be on exhibition on and after TUESDAY, APRIL 5, at the LEEDS ART GALLERIES, where catalogues and additional information may be obtained upon application. Price of catalogue, 25 cents.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer—Sales-rooms Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, on FRIDAY, April 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 42 West 25th-st.,

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT FURNITURE,

made to order by Bembe & Kimbel. Rosewood (full round corners) 7-octave piano-forte, by Chickering & Sons; real bronzes, superb rosewood marble-top consoles, with rosewood frames; French plate mirrors, Royal Wilton carpets, rich lace and satin window-curtains, carved oak dining furniture, French decorated china dinner service, cut glass-ware, best curled-hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, oil-cloths, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

By order of JAMES BLAKELEY, Esq., Executor for the estate of Wood Gibson.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer—Sales-rooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, on SATURDAY, April 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the spacious store No. 501 Broadway, between Broome and Spring sts., St. Nicholas Hotel block,

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF store fixtures, counters, trucks, desks, gas-fixtures, shelving, tables, show-cases, railings, baskets, iron fire and burglar-proof safe, by Marvin, one do. by Patrick, carpets and other fixtures in good order, by order of assignee.

GEORGE BARKER, Auctioneer.

A.—ART SALE. GALLERY OF ART NO. 845 BROADWAY, NOW ON EXHIBITION, FREE.

The most desirable collection of the season of high classed modern EUROPEAN and AMERICAN WORKS OF ART, comprising about two hundred valuable specimens from the most favorite artists of the French, English, American, Dusseldorf and Belgium schools, among which is the Returned Volunteer, by Carl Hubner; Chickens, by Couturier; The Well and Wetterhorn, by A. Waagan, is one of the choicest pictures in the exhibition; The Holy Family, by Murillo, from the Burton collection; Teaching the Crow, by Piatheur; View on the Hudson, by Bristol; Sunset on the Otsego Lake, by E. Parton; Ain't It Pretty, by McEwan; On the Croton, by Mrs. Beers; The Excursion, by Nehlig; The Meadow, by Gay; The Jungfrau, by Block; Fruit, by Brown; The Watering Trough, by Jerome Thompson; The Trappers, by Louis Lang; Return from the Well, by S. J. Guy; Artists' Fall, by Ordway; Agriculture, by V. Nehlig; Evening Prayer, by Theodore Frere; Autumn on the Hudson, by Wm. Hart; Landscape and Cattle, by Wm. Shayer; The Music Lesson, or Teaching the Dog, by Arnold, is a charming little gem, beautiful in color and expression, together with many others of equal merit, will be sold on the evenings of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at Barker's Gallery of Art, No. 845 Broadway, opposite Wallack's, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Open day and evening.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES NAVY SALE. BY ORDER OF ADMIRAL S. W. GODON, U. S. N.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 7th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, the following described property:

261 bolts 4 Flax Canvas.
311 bolts 5 Flax Canvas.
256 bolts 6 Flax Canvas.
22 Anchors, about 35,000 pounds.
Chain Cable, 20,000 pounds.
Hemp rope, 3,000 pounds.

Also, a quantity of timber, trucks, carts, wrought and cast iron, stationary boiler, steam pumps.

EDWARD E. HOYT, Auctioneer.

HOYT & WHEELER, NO. 114 CHURCH and Nos. 125 and 127 Duane-st., will sell THURSDAY, APRIL 7, At 12 o'clock,

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, At store No. 460 Broome-st.,

(By order of RICHARD WARREN, Assignee)

Comprising

Mahogany desks, high cost.
14 walnut-top counters.
25 pine-top counters.

ALSO,

CHAIRS, STOVES, LETTER PRESS, &c.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO. THIS DAY, (Thursday,) April 7, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 20 North River.

965 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
5,831 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
1,839 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
578 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.

Ex steamer *Statira*.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, APRIL 8, AT 10 A. M., AT THE sales-room, Willoughby-st., corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn, Steinway and Stoddart pianos, large assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, bedding, china, velvet and other carpets; also an assortment of ladies' and misses' under-garments, hosiery, &c.

TREES AND SHRUBS, &C., CHEAP.—Great auction sale of entire stock of the celebrated Prince Nurseries, Flushing, L. I., FRIDAY, April 8. 12,000 shade trees; 15,000 fruit trees; all best kinds; sold in small lots to suit. Circulars, &c., of L. B. PRINCE, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK COMMON PLEAS—MARY E. B. DAVIS, plaintiff, against HIRAM DAVIS, defendant.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—Action of divorce to the defendant Hiram Davis.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 20 Centre-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 25, 1869.

ISAAC G. BOYCE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in the County of New-York, on the 23d day of March, 1870.—Dated New-York, March 23, 1870.

ISAAC G. BOYCE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM D. ANDREWS and GEORGE H. ANDREWS, on behalf of themselves and all others, the creditors of BOARDMAN, HOLBROOK & CO., against CHARLES E. BOARDMAN, as assignee in trust, and others.—Pursuant to a judgment of the Supreme Court made in this action, on the 8th day of March, 1870, whereby among other things it was ordered that it be referred to the undersigned as referee to state an account of what may be due to the plaintiffs upon their demand, and to all others, the creditors of the firm of "Boardman, Holbrook & Co." at the time of the assignment of the said firm to the said defendant, &c.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors of the said firm to appear before me, at my office, the Clerk's office of the Court of Common Pleas, in the Court-house of the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of April next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, and prove their debts, or, in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the said judgment.—Dated New-York, March 2, 1870.

NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Referee.

ADRIANCE & WOOD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

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IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works

have for SALE at their shops, foot of East 12th-st., New-York, an assortment of machinery, lathes, tools, &c., suitable for making marine engines, as well as tools for all kinds of machine work.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.

All kinds of cast and wrought iron work for building. Counting house and warerooms, NOS. 139 AND 143 CENTRE-ST.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST ON FRIDAY LAST, a bundle of LAW PAPERS and TWO DEEDS FOR PROPERTY, on 49th-st., from G. Sloane to subscriber, and M. J. Hays; of no use to the finder; who will be paid the above reward on delivering the same to J. B. NONES, No. 262 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

OFFICE OF ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, FORT WADSWORTH, N. Y. H., April 7, 1870.

PROPOSALS in duplicate, with copy of this advertisement attached, will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M., May 7, 1870, for supplying fresh beef to the troops at this post.

The said beef must be fresh, of a good marketable quality, in equal proportion of fore and hind quarters, (neck, shank and kidney tallow to be excluded,) and to be delivered at this post free of cost, in such quantity as may be, from time to time required, by and on such days as the commanding officer shall designate—not exceeding four times per week.

The necks of the cattle slaughtered for beef to be delivered under this agreement shall be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down. The shanks of fore-quarters shall be cut off from three to four inches above the knee-joint, and of hind-quarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock-joint.

Separate proposals in duplicate will also be received by the undersigned up to the same hour and date above-mentioned, for supplying commissioned officers and their families, stationed at this post, or supplied therefrom, with such choice fresh beef as they may from time to time require, such as sirloin and porter-house steak, standing ribs, or rib roasts.

These contracts to be in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, commencing on the 7th of June, 1870, and subject to the approval of the Commanding-General of the Department of the East.

In case of failure or deficiency in the quality or quantity of the fresh beef stipulated to be delivered, then the Commissary at Fort Wadsworth, New-York Harbor, shall have power to supply the deficiency by purchase, and the contractor will be charged with the difference of cost.

The contractor will be required to enter into bonds for the sum of two thousand dollars, signed also by two responsible sureties, whose names must be mentioned in the bids.

The proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock M. on the 7th of May, 1870, at Fort Wadsworth, New-York Harbor, at which time and place bidders are requested to be present.

Proposals will be marked "Proposals for fresh beef," and addressed

Second Lieut. G. P. COTTON, First Artillery, A. C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

WINONA AND ST. PETER RAILROAD COMPANY.

This Company offers for sale $650,000 of its First Mortgage and $614,000 of its Second Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds, which are authorized and issued for the construction and extension of its line of road from Winona to St. Peter, about 140 miles, in the State of Minnesota; 118 miles of which are already in operation, completed, equipped.

This Company is wholly owned by and operated in the interest of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, and these Bonds, besides being a special and ample mortgage security on the property, are guaranteed, principal and interest, by the Chicago and North-western Railway Company by authority of the State of Wisconsin.

The Bonds are a part of an issue of $20,000 per mile of the first mortgage, and $12,000 per mile of the second mortgage, respectively bearing interest at seven per cent.,—coupons payable semi-annually in New-York,—the first mortgage interest on 1st of January and July, and the second mortgage on 1st of May and November.

Sealed proposals will be received until Monday, April 25, 1870, at 12 noon, by the Treasurer, A. L. Pritchard, to whom they should be addressed, at the office of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, where any further information will be given.

The Company reserves the right to reject any bids not considered for its interest in offering this first-class security.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer Winona and St. Peter Railroad Company.

PROVIDENCE WATER WORKS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of the Water Commissioners, Woods' Buildings, City of Providence, until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, the 12th day of April, 1870, for the construction of a Reservoir on Sockanosset Hill, in Cranston.

The Reservoir is to be a first-class work, of nearly triangular form, about one thousand feet long and eight hundred and sixty feet wide at the base, and nineteen feet deep, with inlet and outlet chambers and connecting conduit.

Plans may be seen and specifications and forms, and conditions of contracts and proposals, obtained at the said Commissioners' office.

M. B. LOCKWOOD, CHAS. E. CARPENTER, JOSEPH J. COOKE, } Water Commissioners.

J. HERBERT SHEDD, Chief Engineer.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 24, 1870.

INSTRUCTION.

DOLBEAR'S WRITING PARLORS for ladies, Nos. 873 and 875 Broadway, over Aitken & Miller's. Ladies desiring first-class instruction in penmanship are invited to call.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AT GLEN COVE SEMINARY, GLEN COVE, L. I. J. R. BURWOOD, PRINCIPAL. Spring term commences April 4. Terms $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras. Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., visitor.

AMENIA SEMINARY. AMENIA, N. Y. Term begins April 19. Family care of lads. Thorough preparation for college. S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

EDWARDS-PLACE SCHOOL, (FOR BOYS,) STOCKBRIDGE, MASS. Spring Term begins April 13. For circulars apply to JARED REID, Jr.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, No. 212 5th-av., with primary department.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE, SOUTH Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass., commences its fifty-seventh semi-annual session May 4. For circulars, address BENJ. F. MILLS, A. M., Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AND Claverack College; for both sexes. Term opens April 4. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President, Claverack, N.Y.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY.—THE care, comfort and progress of the student guaranteed. Cost per year, $210. Address THOS. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

THE UP-TOWN ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical Institute, No. 101 West 45th-st., corner 6th-av. J. W. SCHERMERHORN and G. HAMILTON, Principals. See circular.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A select boarding-school for twelve boys; terms moderate. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY, FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

THE SPRING TERM OF MRS. BOOREAM'S Boarding-School for Young Ladies and Misses will commence April 20, in Brookfield, Ct.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N.Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS or companion to a lady; thoroughly competent to teach English, French and music. Address GOVERNESS, No. 15 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS for small children by a German lady with the best recommendations. Call at No. 55 1st-av., Room 4

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY J. RAYMOND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 54 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of January, 1870.

JULIETTE RAYMOND, E. D. MORGAN, } Administrators.

ja27-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. GAYNOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Robert Gillen, Attorney, No. 80 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 3d day of February, 1870.

CHARLOTTE A. GAYNOR, Executrix.
EDWARD F. GAYNOR, Executor.

f10-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH DIXON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 63 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of June, 1870.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of December, 1869.

AVERY T. BROWN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAINT ROSE REYNAL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 67 Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of March, 1870. JEAN PIERRE JULES REYNAL, Executor.

mh17-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WOOD GIBSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office at the store of Wood Gibson, Jr., No. 733 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of March, 1870.

JAMES BLAKLEY, Executor.

mh17-law6mTh*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A first-class drug-store and ten patented remedies; price, $10,000; either one of them worth the money. Proprietor sails for Europe in May to introduce his medicines. Address MEDICUS, Box 111 Times Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE WISH to sell a fine black horse, height 15½; sound and gentle in single or double harness. Apply at stables, No. 35 West 19th-st.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
23d-av., corner 23d-st.
MACBETH. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Hamilton, Anderson, and Miss Fanny Morant.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
PIPPIN; OR THE KING OF THE GOLD MINES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Pauline Markham, Mr. Harry Beckett, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MEN AND ACRES. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Stoddart, Ringgold, and Miss Henriques, Miss Mestayer and Mrs. Phillips.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Cavendish, Maginly, and Miss Blanche Bradshaw, Miss Howitt, Mrs. Wright and Miss Queen.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pieris and Mme. Ponisi.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
FROU FROU. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Gilbert.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities.

BOWERY THEATER.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
FAMILY JARS AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

TAMMANY.
14th-st.
PROF. RISLEY'S COMBINATION OF ONE HUNDRED ARTISTS.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

KELLY AND LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
CHING CHOW HI, (Ethiopian opera.) NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

BARKER ART GALLERY.
No. 845 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

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MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum.....
Two copies, one year..... 5
Ten copies, one year..... 25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2
Five copies, one year..... 8
Ten copies, one year..... 15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engravins of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
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An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra 3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Address,

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 22d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Our Circulation.

The subscription list and the daily sales of the TIMES are now greater than at any period within the last twelve months, and are rapidly increasing. The fact is mentioned for the information of friends and in reply to the misstatements of enemies.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The event in the English news today is the University eight-oared boat-race which took place yesterday on the Thames, from Putney to Mortlake. The weather was fine, and the spectators are described as multitudes. The Cambridge crew won by a length, in twenty minutes and thirty seconds....The ship *Carleton*, from Greenock for Quebec, foundered at sea, recently, and two of her boats reached the coast of Ireland. A third boat's crew is still missing....A destructive fire occurred in the Nottingham lace factories on Tuesday night....The London *Times* finds it impossible to acquit Capt. EYRE, of the *Bombay*, or to blame the American people for their deep resentment....The French Ecole de Médecine has been closed until May 1 on account of the antagonism between the students and D. TARDIEU....The Radicals are making efforts to secure the election of FONVIELLE, the friend of VICTOR NOIR, to the Corps Legislatif....The anti-conscription disturbances in Spain have been suppressed at Barcelona, but at the cost of considerable loss of life. The entire province is declared in a state of siege.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the session was mainly devoted to the Appropriation bill, which was finally passed. A number of important changes are made in the bill, as passed by the House, among them the appropriation for the Post-office in this City is increased from $400,000 to $600,000, and for the one in Boston from $200,0000 to $350,000. No progress was made in the Georgia bill, and coming up in order it was made the special order for Tuesday, in order to allow Senators to attend the obsequies of General THOMAS. At 4:25 P. M. the Senate went into Executive Session, and afterwards adjourned.

In the House a joint resolution was introduced for a portrait of the late Gen. THOMAS' as a memorial of his distinguished services. A bill was also introduced relative to making national banks and their shareholders subject to State taxation. A bill was passed relieving from political disabilities Mr. T. E. SHIBER, Representative elect from the Sixth North Carolina District, and allowing him to take his seat during the morning hour. Mr. WOOD made a series of charges against Gen. O. O. HOWARD in relation to his management of the Freedmen's Bureau. After a long debate, a resolution of investigation was adopted, the subject being referred to the Committee on Education and Labor. Late in the day, in Committee of the Whole, the Tariff bill was again taken up and some progress made. The duty on cigars was made $2 50 per pound instead of $2 as reported, and pending an amendment to still further increase the tax, the Committee rose, and the House at 5 P. M. adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday a bill was reported relating to the Brooklyn Fire Department. The bill relating to the inspection of steam boilers outside the Metropolitan District was passed. The fixing the compensation of Canal Commissioners was lost, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table. The bill placing the State Cabinet of Natural History under the charge of the Regents of the University, and appropriating $10,000 for its support, was passed. A resolution instructing the Committee on Municipal Affairs to report before the 12th inst., the bill repealing the sectarian appropriation clause of the tax levy of 1869, was laid on table. A bill was introduced abolishing the present Board of Supervisors of New-York after June 1, 1870, and constituting the Mayor and Aldermen to be elected under the new charter, the new Board. In the Assembly, the bill regulating the interest to be charged by pawn-brokers was passed. The Senate resolutions relative to canal tolls were referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Governor sent in a veto of the bill to improve Fordham and Pelham avenue, Westchester County, on the ground that the proprietors had already been paid for 100 feet of the land required, and the bill proposed to reduce the width to sixty feet, returning forty feet to the owners. The message was laid on the table.

GENERAL.

Major-Gen. LINDSAY returned to Montreal on Tuesday. He is to command the expedition into the Red River Territory. The murder of THOMAS SCOTT, as it is called, excites indignation, and meetings are held in various places to give expression to the feeling.

The Papal Zouaves arrived at Montreal yesterday, and were escorted to the Church of Notre Dame, where religious services were held.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued instructions to assessors not to publish the income list, on the ground that such publication is not for the best interests of the Government, and is in many respects objectionable and offensive. The last will, however, be open to inspection by the public.

The President, in transmitting to Congress the report of the Secretary of State relating to the fisheries in British waters, states that the Commander of the United States man-of-war ordered to the fishing grounds will be instructed to give his attention to cases that may arise under changes in the British laws, with a view to preventing infractions by citizens of the United States of the first articles of the treaty of 1818, or any illegal interference with the pursuits of American fishermen. The report of the Secretary sets forth that no official communication has been received from the British authorities of any change in the custom of granting licenses for "in-shore" fishing to foreigners.

The Hamburg steam-ship *Allemannia*, from Hamburg March 24, and Havre March 26, arrived at this port at an early hour yesterday morning. The courtesy of Capt. BARENDS is once more to be recognized for a liberal supply of late continental papers.

A jury has at length been obtained in the McFarland case, and the trial will commence in earnest today.

Messrs. E. W. STOUGHTON, JOHN E. BURRILL and CLARENCE A. SEWARD have been appointed a Committee to examine all applicants for admission to the Bar at the present General Term of the Supreme Court.

The Board of Education last evening adopted the report of the Committee on the regulation of janitors' salaries. A motion to rescind the section of the by-laws abolishing corporal punishment was referred to a Committee.

Mr. HENRY BERGH addressed the Women's Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, yesterday, in Philadelphia. He was introduced to the audience by Mayor FOX, and was much applauded.

Our Purchase of San Domingo.

The San Domingo treaty stands over by general consent to await further investigation into the condition and prospects of the island. We regard this fact as showing not only the transparent faith and frankness of the negotiations thus far, but the high confidence of the friends of the treaty in its ultimate ratification. And it is only just to say that inquiry thus far has operated steadily to overcome the objections urged at the outset against the acquisition of this territory. The project came before the people handicapped with the recent Alaska purchase and the still more recent and abortive St. Thomas negotiations. It was feared that the people of San Domingo were opposed to annexation; that the Republic was saddled with heavy loans and debts, and that we should be involved in disputes with the western half of the island.

All these objections have in turn disappeared. Our naval officers declare this island to be the very key to the Isthmus and to the Gulf, a firm foothold for us in the Antilles, an unsurpassed coaling-station, supply-depot and harbor for naval repairs, and a prospective *entrepôt* of trade for all the adjacent islands. If our own enthusiasm be prejudiced, we have only to turn to the cooler opinions of impartial observers across the ocean, where, for example, we find the London *Spectator* saying, "strategically, no doubt, the acquisition is important. Every new island will increase the American tendency toward marine power, and ultimately, no doubt, the possession will increase our (British) difficulty in maintaining a hold upon the West India Islands."

Conceding this point, the next objection was that the Haytian complication and the Cabral intrigues would foment constant trouble. This was the point on which the authority last quoted laid much stress; this was the original opinion of our own people, which we shall frankly own to having fully shared. But recent events have dissipated this fear. In the first place, whereas it was expected that the vote of the Republic would be very doubtful, it has been cast overwhelmingly for annexation, and that, too, with no trickery or coercive measures, but after full and intelligent discussions, and at a fair election. That CABRAL and his body-guard of chagrined partisans are opposed to annexation, is true; but they are of no importance whatever. For it must be remembered that this is no recent subject of thought with the people concerned. When CABRAL was in power, some years ago, he declared that BAEZ was fighting him on the issue of annexation. When CABRAL was deposed, he raised the same cry of anti-annexation; and with that cry he has been worsted, and has dwindled gradually into a figure of no importance. Thus it turns out that the fact of CABRAL'S self-seeking opposition is an argument *for* annexation instead of against it, he being deserted by the people on the very question now at stake. If we were to wait, before acquiring the naval foothold we need, until every obscure chieftain should cease issuing proclamations, we should wait forever. As well might San Domingo wait, on her part, until the unfavorable comments of a part of our Press should end. As to Hayti, Gen. TATE tells us that, while the people there are not ready for annexation, they are becoming alive to the commercial advantages they will receive by the proximity of the United States. To our country, Hayti has always looked up with awe and respect, while on San Domingo it has looked down with contempt and aversion. Let the United States put itself in the place of San Domingo, and Hayti will convert its hostility into eager friendship.

And we may add, too, that Gen. TATE has cogently answered the last of the objections raised against the treaty, namely, the uncertainty of the price. The bitterest opponents of the treaty pretend that it will cost us ten millions. Well, answers Gen. TATE, even then, with its valuable [illegible] accessible by superb harbors and navigable rivers, what would the price be, when Cuba, not one-tenth of whose soil is under cultivation, sends to Spain $33,000,000 net, after defraying every expense, each year? We paid ten millions currency for Alaska, which we did not need, and whose annual productions are comparatively trivial; and San Domingo we need so much that we had at first proposed to rent, for a large sum, the single Bay of Samana. But, in reality, there is no basis for this extravagant estimate of price. The price is $1,500,000, in gold, and, as to the public debt, article 8 of the treaty specifically pledges every rood of the land and every atom of the property belonging to the Republic, save what is ceded outright to us, "to the payment of all the public debt, liquidated or unliquidated," while even our purchase-money is also to be so applied.

It is very clear, therefore, that the treaty will bear full investigation, and that the fuller information now desired of the exact financial condition of San Domingo can be awaited with confidence. It is believed by those who have given most attention to the subject, that the result will be the triumphant vindication of the negotiations, and the ratification, in due time, of the treaty.

Moral of the Connecticut Election.

The election of a Democratic Governor in Connecticut, even by the small majority of 800, has a political significance which should be pondered, and which is not to be satisfactorily explained by the unfavorable weather or by the fact that fifteen hundred blacks who were enfranchised by the Fifteenth Amendment were not able to vote. Even the partial compensation to be found in the fact that there is a Republican majority in both Houses of the State Legislature is of little moment, save as an indication that the result on Governor might easily have been changed. The returns show that four thousand white voters absented themselves from the polls, of whom three-fourths were doubtless Republicans; but this only makes the fact that there was a general feeling of apathy all the more patent. If we inquire into the causes which induced that feeling, we arrive at once at the very unpleasant conclusion that they came from outside the State. The local incentives to an active canvass were much the same as usual, and, in fact, were stronger than last year.

We must look to Washington for a satisfactory explanation of the result, and the same influences which have operated so depressingly in Connecticut are to be found silently but powerfully at work all over the country. One year ago the great body of the people were buoyed up with the confident expectation that they were close to a realization of a practical policy of peace, to be based upon sectional conciliation, a final adjustment of the remaining details of reconstruction, a material reduction of taxation, a definite and settled financial policy and a rigid economy in the administration of affairs. So far as the administration proper was concerned, that expectation has been realized, but unfortunately for it and the people, the President was powerless beyond the mere execution of the laws. Still, so much that was salutary and responsive to the general hope was accomplished by him and his Cabinet that popular confidence was sustained and strengthened, and Congress was eagerly looked to for such speedy action as would effectively supplement the preliminary conduct of the Executive and redeem the pledge upon which both were elected.

The issues of the campaign of 1868 were undeniably those we have just stated. They had been so long postponed, and the people had been so often baffled in their efforts to have them crystallized into a policy, that popular feeling had been intensified. Nearly four years of constant struggle and contention between Congress and GRANT'S predecessor had wearied the general patience, although it had not weakened the popular resolve of adherence to that policy. Under such circumstances it was natural that the people should rely upon the Forty-first Congress to carry out their behests without further delay, and thereby afford them an opportunity of entering upon the long-deferred work of material development and recuperation. But when that body convened, and gradually evinced a careless disregard of the pressing necessities of legislation, as well as of the stringent requirements of material adjustment; when week after week was consumed in purposeless oratory; when weeks merged into months without bringing any substantial result; and finally, when the old antagonism of the Senate toward the Executive was allowed to mar the general accord, then popular impatience began gradually to grow into exasperation.

Congress, and especially the Senate, is rapidly losing its hold upon the popular confidence by the dilatory and trifling course which it has pursued for four months. The evidence seems conclusive that in every section of the country the Republican Party is suffering severely from its omissions as well as its acts. The rank and file of the party are becoming apathetic, if not indifferent, and we accept the result of Monday's election in Connecticut as an evidence of the fact. We have no doubt that if Congress had addressed itself to the work before it with a more evident desire to achieve practical results; if it had been harmonious with itself and the Executive, and if it had wrought out a definite financial policy involving recognized expedients of economy and relief to the suffering tax-payers and business interests, the apathy we have mentioned would not have existed, the four thousand Connecticut citizens who stayed at home on Monday would have voted, and Gov. JEWELL would have been elected by a majority much greater than he received last year.

We are not moved to this unpleasant and ungracious criticism by any special regret in the case of Connecticut, for that is of comparatively small importance: but only [illegible] as we read it. It is [illegible] body as a warning, and acted upon, as such, then the defeat of JEWELL will prove a blessing which none will recognize and rejoice over more than he. There is yet time for the error to be measurably retrieved, and for other disasters of a like character to be prevented. If Congress will, even at this late day, hasten to perform the work which it should have done long ago, and to which it stands pledged, all will yet be well; but if it does not, it may be sure that Connecticut will prove to be but the forerunner of a long line of States which will rebuke it by Republican defeat.

The McFarland Jury.

The right of challenging jurors may be seen exercised on a truly Brobdingnagian scale in this City whenever a trial of unusual importance is coming off. Nearly seven hundred citizens were subpœnaed in order that twelve men might be found of sufficient intelligence and fairness to try McFARLAND. If things go on at this rate, a small town will not be in a condition to afford the luxury of a jury much longer. Even New-York might not be able to stand the embarrassment to business which half a dozen important trials going on at one time would be calculated to produce. The present system does not tend to further the ends of justice so much as to enable the counsel on each side to have a little "sparring" across the Court, and waste a good deal of valuable time. They talk *at* one another about their respective cases, and "chaff" the citizens who have been summoned to the Court, to their great inconvenience and loss. Thus, when a dealer in drums was called the other day, it was instantly seen to be an excellent method of greeting him to remark that he was "sound," that he could not be beaten and that he would make too much noise. The counsel added to the effect of these exquisite sallies by calling the gentleman "Mr. Drums." Perhaps we cannot have too much of such humor as this, but the Recorder (to say nothing of the prisoner) must have wished that the counsel would "leave their damnable faces and begin." When a man is on trial for his life the best of jokes may be lost upon him.

This abuse of the privilege of challenging jurors is shortsighted in every way. It does not find out the best men for the duty. The counsel, not satisfied with putting the question, "have you any prejudice in your mind concerning this case," frequently pressed the juror as to whether he had formed any impression whatever concerning it—and the mere reading of the newspapers seemed in some cases to be taken as sufficient disqualification. A man who does *not* read a newspaper cannot be a very fit person to sit on any jury; and as for "impressions," whose mind is free from them when a case of this kind is brought before the public? But a juryman is sworn to render a verdict in accordance with the evidence produced during the trial, —his mind is *not* supposed to be a "sheet of white paper" when he enters the Court. It is ordinarily deemed sufficient for the Judge to admonish the jury to dismiss from their minds all that they heard previous to the evidence, and juries are as a rule intelligent enough to see for themselves the necessity of doing this. The oath surely ought to be strong enough to overcome mere "impressions," but not much importance seems to be attached in legal circles to oaths nowadays.

We do not seek to censure counsel for exercising their fair right of challenging jurors —we would simply remind them that they go the very way to work to frustrate their own objects. People know now that they have only to go into Court and say, "I have an opinion with regard to this case," and be excused at once from serving on the jury. They ought to be told—"Never mind your opinion—you will take an oath to decide strictly according to the evidence, and if you break that you go about for the rest of your life a perjured man." Of course, if any suspicion of special prejudice exists, the juror ought to be sharply questioned, and if necessary, rejected. But this precaution could be taken without having 750 men in readiness to supply ten jurors."

Women as Physicians.

The Commencement exercises of the Women's Medical College, on Saturday night, seemed to have been ingeniously contrived by their managers to illustrate one of the principles on which the institution has been founded—that woman's intellect, under proper cultivation, is quite equal or superior to man's. To the discomfiture of the skeptical and masculine portion of the audience, the female speakers had really something to say, while the male were utterly futile and "gaseous" in their remarks. We appreciate with a tender fellow feeling the awkward position of some of the learned and eloquent gentlemen who were put forward to deliver addresses on a topic to which they had probably never given five minutes' attention, while before and after them came women who had thoroughly thought and worked out a difficult political problem. They will be reconciled to their own discomfiture by the self-sacrificing consideration that they indirectly furnished the best argument, that evening, for the woman's side of the great discussion.

Mrs. Dr. BLACKWELL made, as she always does on such occasions, a thoroughly sound and sensible statement of woman's difficulties in entering the medical profession, and of the far-reaching and wise objects of the College she and her sisters have so laboriously founded. She stated, what was a surprise to many of the audience, that in no branch of labor now are women of education so well paid as in the medical profession, and that female physicians may now be considered as a settled profession in all our large cities. The greatest obstacle to a woman's attaining a high position in this science she considered to be the fact that she could not as yet share sufficiently in the traditions and the organization of the profession, and thus receive, as does every young male doctor, a continual and most valuable criticism and culture, but must seek her [illegible] on the popular side." This, however, must have been felt by the audience as an obstacle which would soon be removed by the advance of public opinion among physicians themselves.

It was striking that the young ladies themselves and their instructors evidently no longer felt the half-aggressive spirit—as of those attacking deep-seated masculine prejudices—which was shown in the College exercises last year. They plainly considered the victory to be won, and that the day was past for rhetoric, and had come for hard work. The examining physician stated that each of the City Colleges had furnished a member of the Examining Committee, and that these gentlemen, with apparently true scientific indifference to the sex of the students, had put the young ladies through what may be called a "little go," having cross-questioned them for four mortal hours on all matters which they had studied; and that "they had never known so thorough and proficient an examination among male students."

This was all very encouraging; but the skeptical masculine members of the audience had still many questions which they would have liked answered by the supporters and instructors of the Women's College. First of all, whether it is ever probable that woman will have the physique to make medicine a profession. No man, except of immense endurance, can hold out under the night-work and harassing strain of a successful practitioner. Is it all likely that many women will be found able to endure this excessive labor? Then the great question of intellectual power and of scientific judgment comes up. Is it probable that women, who have hitherto had so little thorough training, and whose inherited intellectual power on matters of science must necessarily be so imperfect, will be able, in at least this generation, to show that scientific judgment or instinct which makes a skillful physician? The treatment of children and minor feminine ills will of course fall naturally to woman; perhaps also the carrying out into practice of the new science of "hygiene," or prevention of disease, but that profound and difficult cases in the medical science will be intrusted to her, we have our doubts.

The Rejuvenated South.

We shall agree with the Mobile *Register* that it is a "marvel to the world" how the South has risen in five years from what was apparently complete prostration to great prosperity, and to promise far greater. Southern credit has been re-established on a firm basis, and advances are made with a confidence equal to anything that preceded the dark days of 1861. Cotton has mounted his throne, and is again "king"—though no longer of an iniquitous realm. He was a crownless monarch five years ago, and now, we are told, his last year's crop was 2,700,000 commercial bales, or 3,000,000 bales of 400 pounds each, in value equal to $300,000,000. Tuesday's European telegram told us that the dispatches from Calcutta announce that the Earl of MAYO, Governor-General of India, is making a tour of the cotton-growing districts of that country, urging upon the people the necessity of the increased cultivation of cotton in order to compete successfully with the United States. The Governor-General has need of great eloquence to overcome such statistics as those we have just presented. Nor is this all. The Mobile *Register* tells us also that Virginia in 1869 sold one hundred thousand tons of her products, while her mines of iron, coal, lead, copper and gypsum "are now, with the aid of Northern capital and energy, worked more satisfactorily than ever before;" that South Carolina paid an internal revenue tax of two and a half millions, and a State tax of one million, and greatly reduced her debt; that twenty great railroads are constructing in the two Carolinas, Georgia and Florida, while Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, have about forty new lines under way; that the tobacco crop of last year amounted to 225,000,000 pounds, valued at thirty-seven million dollars, the rice crop 55,000 tierces, being an increase of 20,000 over the preceding year, and the sugar crop 80,000 or 85,000 hogsheads, against 37,647 for 1867.

The outlook for the year to come is brighter yet. Immigration is adding variety and quantity of skilled labor; enfranchisement of the blacks and the settlement of political issues is disposing all parties to quiet work and wages; the quantity of land under cultivation is increased day by day; the returns from past ventures are forming capital for new ones; Northern money, enterprise and energy are reinforcing Southern. In brief, the skies are bright for the new South, and the wonders wrought by the war will soon be rivalled in their grandeur and their rapidity of consummation by the marvelous transformations of peace.

The New Election Law.

The remarkable unanimity of sentiment in approval of the new Election law which we gave in full yesterday, is fully justified by a careful examination of its provisions. From beginning to end it seems to have been conceived in the true interests of the people, and with an intention of enabling them to secure an honest expression of political sentiment and personal preferences. Of course it would be impossible in brief space to give the law a close analysis, or even to point out *seriatim* the changes which it makes. That is a work we must leave for the interested reader to do for himself at deliberate intervals, contenting ourselves with general comment.

In its preliminary details, establishing what may be styled the machinery of elections, the bill is notably clear, explicit, and guarded against frauds. The methods of electing inspectors seems fair to all, and the regulations for the discharge of their duties are such as experience has shown to be wise and proper, albeit they are somewhat elaborate.

The provisions with respect to registration of voters strike us as being admirable, especially that which provides that any elector shall have the right to demand that any designated name shall be marked "to be challenged," and that thereupon the general oath as to qualifications as an elector shall be administered before such person shall be allowed to vote. The provision for the accommodation and protection of a "challenger" for each political party is a good one, as is also that for redistricting the City so that no district shall contain more than four hundred voters, and that such districts shall not be changed after the 1st of September in any year. The penalties imposed by the act for false registration, fraudulent voting and false swearing are severe, but not unnecessarily so; and if enforced, as they may be with properly organized effort, will very speedily and effectually put an end to the evil.

The penalty prescribed for false registration or voting is imprisonment in the State Prison for not less than one nor more than three years, and for false swearing at the polls the same as for any other perjury. The same penalties are imposed, moreover, on every person who causes or procures or is in any way instrumental in procuring either of the above-named offenses to be committed, so that political managers and ward politicians will hereafter be chary of the nefarious practices to which they have been accustomed. The best, and to our mind the most effective, provision is that which makes it the duty of the District-Attorney to prosecute all complaints under the act, and all indictments found under it in the Oyer and Terminer, and that on conviction sentence shall in no case be suspended.

We feel justified in congratulating the friends of law and order upon the enactment of this new law, as well as upon the hopeful assurance which it gives that hereafter the sources of our political action will be at least comparatively pure and undefiled, and that there is at last a well-founded hope of deliverance from the corruptions which have so long pervaded our municipal administration.

The members of the Union League Club assemble this evening to congratulate themselves and the country on the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment. A number of eminent gentlemen have been invited to address the meeting, and an interesting occasion is anticipated.

Mr. Commissioner DELANO has struck away at a blow one most objectionable feature of the Income Tax, as heretofore levied—namely, the publication of the returns made by the tax-payers. He prohibits the assessors from authorising any such publication; but will allow the public to inspect the lists under the provisions of section 19, act July 13, 1866. It is to be hoped that henceforth no one will be allowed to copy any entry from these lists. Mr. DELANO deserves the thanks of the public for this just and reasonable concession. He is called upon to administer laws made by Congress, and it must be allowed that he now evinces a desire to discharge a thankless and burdensome task in a manner that shall give as little annoyance as possible to the tax-payers, consistently with his duty to the Government and the people at large.

The solitary Democratic vote in the Senate against the new charter demonstrates the remarkable influence of the *World* in shaping legislation at Albany. And the solitary Republican vote which comforted Mr. GENET in his isolation exemplifies the value of Mr. GREELEY'S assistance to Mr. JOHN MORRISSEY and the Young Democracy.

M. LOUIS BLANC, who is a very shrewd observer of English affairs, has written a letter to his paper, the *Temps*, on the Irish Coercion bill. He says, according to the *Spectator's* summary of it, that the Liberals are now doing precisely what they assailed the Conservatives for doing in time past, and that "this step of a Liberal Ministry in Liberal England drives one almost to despair of fidelity to Liberal principles anywhere." To this the *Spectator* rejoins:

"Does true Liberal principle require that both life and liberty should be with impunity invaded and trampled out by private persons for an unlimited period, rather than that liberty alone should be endangered and restricted by the State?"

This expresses the only argument—or rather sentiment—which could induce any Liberal to vote for the Coercion bill. Yet Liberals would be the first to expose its fallacy if it had been put forward by a Tory Government in defense of such a measure. There is no crisis in Ireland of the magnitude which the *Spectator* indicates. The severity of the Coercion bill goes far beyond the actual requirements of the situation. To shut up people in prison for six months for being out of doors after dark, is a proceeding worthy of the middle ages, and if Mr. DISRAELI had proposed it, the *Spectator* would have denounced him as an atrocious tyrant. But it is a law with the present Liberal Party in England to believe that Mr. GLADSTONE is inspired, and that Mr. DISRAELI is an emissary of Satan.

When HANNIBAL was besieging Rome, a stout citizen within the city bought the ground his camp was on, and paid hard cash for it. But Messrs. NORTON did a much more confiding thing than that when, in New-York under date of 1866, they bought or took in pledge some ground once belonging to SANTA ANNA, in Mexico, and handed over the greenbacks to that wheedling old campaigner. They probably thought MAXIMILIAN would go off, like HANNIBAL, and in this their foresight was not at fault. But they did not "allow for the wind" of circumstances, and left JUAREZ out of the calculation. The Supreme Court of Mexico now refuses to sanction the bargain, on the plea that SANTA ANNA'S property had been confiscated and there were "no effects." Suspicious people would have thought as much, from the beginning.

The Fifteenth Amendment being out of the way, the Sixteenth is next in order; and this Mr. JULIAN has introduced in due form, namely, by a resolution that "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State on account of sex." Simultaneously, as we have noted, VICTORIA C. WOODHULL has put herself on the Presidential track, and, "having the means, courage, energy, and strength necessary for the race, intends to contest it to the close." We therefore already have two Sixteenth Amendment candidates in the field, TRAIN and WOODHULL. Will the former have the gallantry to resign in favor of the latter, or will the latter withdraw in favor of the former? It must be evident, we think, to their supporters, that they cannot *both* be elected—unless, possibly, we might get through a Seventeenth Amendment in season for 1872, making a double-headed President, in Roman Consul fashion, to accommodate both the TRAIN and the WOODHULL.

It appears that the London *Times* "admits" that it cannot "blame the American Government and people for their deep resentment" against Capt. EYRE of the *Bombay*. That is very kind of the *Times*. Will it now tell us whether it thinks Capt. EYRE has been sufficiently punished? The English Press has behaved very badly throughout this affair—ridiculing Americans for "making so much fuss" about it, and doing the utmost in their power to quicken the feeling of resentment which we naturally felt when we heard of the destruction of so many of our countrymen. If the circumstances of the case had been reversed, and if American papers had taunted Englishmen for making a mountain out of a molehill—what would the London papers have said? We can all imagine. The *Pall Mall Gazette* and other journals have read us a lesson on international courtesies which will not soon be forgotten.

An immense public meeting was held at LIVERPOOL, March 14, at St. George's Hall, with the object of recommending the scheme of emigration proposed by the National League. The plan in question aims mainly to encourage emigration to the British Colonies rather than to any foreign country. Gentlemen of world-wide fame were there, long speeches were made by many of their number, and much enthusiasm was shown by the assemblage. Yet after all, who supposes that such a gathering can have any abiding effect? Englishmen, like other men, will seek, when they emigrate, cheap land, readiness of access, and political institutions with which they sympathize. One of these they get in Australia and New-Zealand, but they get all three in the United States—for the English emigrant, as a rule, is farmer or artisan, and so almost always a Radical. When the Englishman leaves home, if not always afterward, he likes to think of returning in better days, and he knows it is easier to traverse two thousand miles of blue water than six or eight times that distance. The comparative nearness to Europe of this country has always given it an immense advantage over all others in competing for the emigrant, and always will.

Among the circumstances which gave increased interest to the international boat race of Aug. 27, last year, was the withdrawal, almost at the eleventh hour, of the Cambridge crew from their engagement with Harvard. The reason assigned was the absence of some of the best men from whom the selection of a crew should be made. The excuse was, perforce, accepted, but the Cantabs did not gain in reputation by their conduct, which was called pusillanimous. But then the Cambridge men were suffering from the recollection of nine successive annual defeats by the Oxford crew, and that circumstance probably added greatly to their caution in respect to Harvard. Now they are doubtless in better spirits, for victory over their old antagonist rests with them. A glance at our record of these Oxford-Cambridge matches shows that the time occupied, twenty minutes and thirty seconds, is the shortest attained since 1868, when the time was twenty minutes. The rowing must have been superb on both sides, as a single length only decided the contest. The course was the same as that of the Harvard-Oxford match,—four miles and a quarter, from Putney to Mortlake. The winning crew on that occasion passed the flag at Mortlake twenty-two minutes forty and a half seconds from the start, and the losing a couple of seconds or so later, which was an excellent performance by each. Perhaps, now that Cambridge has recovered some of her lost prestige, she will be eager to try conclusions in earnest with a crew of Harvard's boatmen.

It is curious to note how civilization pushes individuals aside to make way for system—how "the individual withers and the world is more and more." The old Homeric personality of war was long ago lost in machinery, and the same principle is working itself out in social life. Co-operative societies threaten the single dealers, and governments take up the vocation of commercial companies. England, with its government in the telegraph business, is becoming more *boutiquiere* than ever NAPOLEON termed it. Mr. LOWE, the other day, in the House of Commons, suggested the notion of making of the State a vast insurance office for fire and life. The London *Spectator* thinks the idea is rather a good one, and will yet realize itself. It could and might have a corollary just as remarkable as the proposition—that of making the profits support government, and rendering taxation and the custom-houses unnecessary—a change which would probably be as revolutionary as any the world has witnessed for a long time.

When the original Spanish settlers first took possession of San Francisco, they built their houses of one, or, at most, of two low stories, with heavy *adobe* walls, and with courtyards—wider than the walls were high—close at hand. Whether they expected earthquakes or not, they adopted a style of architecture well suited to such phenomena, and it is unfortunate that their successors have been so far from following the wise example. One by one the old Spanish buildings were removed, and soon after 1850, the Plaza, or "Portsmouth-square," as the new-comers called it, which was once surrounded by these quaint edifices, presented on all sides the lofty structures common to our Atlantic cities. All along the Western coast, from Cape St. Lucas to Valparaiso, the picturesque, white-washed *adobe* is the prevailing building material, and the houses are made wide and low rather than narrow and high. The earthquake of last Saturday, added to similar experiences before, will probably induce a change in this wise at the Golden City. Unlike our own Metropolis, she has at all events room enough to spread upon, and may readily extend twenty miles, if need be, across the Mission Dolores to San Mateo.

Arrest of Alleged Counterfeiters in Baltimore.

From the Baltimore Sun, April 5.

An independent detective firm received information about three weeks ago that there were large quantities of counterfeit fractional currency of the denomination of twenty-five and fifty cent notes being circulated in the city, and also information that led them to suspect certain parties, husband and wife, by the name of KARL KROUSE and BETTY KROUSE, of passing a great deal of the spurious currency. Accordingly one of the firm was detailed to work up the case, but did not succeed in getting any positive clue until Saturday evening, when the parties were followed to the Lexington Market and seen making purchases and giving the counterfeit money in exchange, some specimens of which were secured from the parties on which it had been passed. Yesterday morning Detectives SMITH and WEST proceeded to United States Commissioner ROGERS' office and procured warrants for the arrest of both of the above-named parties. They then went to the house of KROUSE and proceeded to the upper portion of the building, where they found KROUSE and his wife at work on some counterfeit money. The officers immediately arrested them. The detectives captured a press, dyes, engravers, a large amount of paper and many other articles used in the manufacture of the spurious money. The parties were taken before the Commissioner and had a hearing, and were committed in default of $5,000 bail for the action of the Grand Jury of the United States District Court.

ALBANY.

Results of the Charter War—The Next Democratic Candidate for Governor—Tweed Still on the Reform Path—A Test Vote on the Sectarian School Bill—The Excise Bill—Passage of State Aid Bills—The Hopes of Erie—The Canal Funding Bill Reported.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 6, 1870.

Everybody rejoices that the New-York charter business, which has occupied so much of the time of the Legislature, is at last disposed of and that other measures of legislation can now demand and receive attention. The fierce battle that has been waged between the "Old" and the "Young" Democracy for "re-organizing the local Government of New-York," is already forgotten, except among a few politicians who are speculating about its probable effects upon the campaign for Governor next Fall. It is generally conceded that it will not do to re-nominate HOFFMAN, who is believed by the Young Democracy to have been largely instrumental in their defeat and who are only awaiting an opportunity for revenge, and it is said that the Governor himself prefers to withdraw from the race. He knows full well, what all the shrewd men of his party admit, that the Republicans are bound to carry the State next Fall, and he would occupy a much better position as Presidential candidate in 1872 to have it appear that he was the only man who could carry the State of New-York, than to have tested his strength a second time and get defeated. In case HOFFMAN should decline a re-nomination, as he doubtless will, SANDFORD E. CHURCH is the man spoken of as most likely to receive the empty honor.

SENATOR TWEED AS A REFORMER.

Grand Sachem TWEED astonished the Senate this morning by introducing a bill abolishing the Board of Supervisors of New-York—an act of self-sacrifice unheard of since the days of the martyrs. If he keeps on at this rate people will begin to think he is a genuine reformer. The bill abolishes the Board on the first Monday in June next, and transfers its functions to the Mayor, Recorder and the new Board of Aldermen to be elected in May.

THE SECTARIAN SCHOOL BILL.

Mr. WOOD offered a resolution in the Senate this morning, requiring the Committee on Municipal Affairs to report the bill abolishing the New-York Sectarian School appropriation before the 12th inst. The resolution was adopted, as would appear, inadvertently on the part of Democratic Senators, for Mr. CREAMER immediately moved to reconsider the vote, and to lay his motion on the table, which would carry the resolution with it. The ayes and nays were called on this motion, and it was adopted by a strict party vote as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Banks, Blood, Bradley, Cauldwell, Creamer, Frost, Genet, Graham, Hubbard, Lord, Morgan, C. F. Norton, M. Norton, Pierce, Sanford, Tweed—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Bowen, Brand, Chapman, Elwood, Harpending, Kennedy, Lewis, Minier, Parker, Scott, Thayer, Wood, Woodin—13.

HARDENBERG and WINSLOW were absent, and MURPHY declined to vote. This is regarded as a test vote on the question of getting the bill reported from the Committee, and there is now no probability that it will be reported this session. The Democrats in the Senate have thus seen fit to make a party question out of it, and have put themselves on record in favor of appropriating public money for Sectarian schools. Looking at it in a party light, the Republicans are perfectly satisfied as the case now stands; but they will not relinquish their efforts to get the law repealed, and when the tax levy comes up for consideration, will move an amendment to that effect.

THE EXCISE BILL.

The Democracy are getting frightened over their Excise bill, and are disposed to take the back track. The more cautious men of the party think they have already committed sins enough this session for which they will have to answer to their constituents next Fall, without saddling the party with a law that inaugurates free rum or even free lager on Sundays throughout the State. When the discussion closed in the Senate last evening on the question of concurring in the bill as it passed the Assembly, it was understood that it was to be renewed this morning and a final vote taken. It was ascertained, however, on counting noses this morning that it could not pass, and so the further discussion of the bill was indefinitely postponed. The Democratic Senators who could not be induced to vote for it are understood to be HARDENBERGH, MURPHY and MORGAN. It is now said to be settled that no Excise bill can pass the Senate that permits the sale of lager-beer or any other liquor on Sundays. It is certain that the bill could not again pass the Assembly in its present shape, if it were back in that body. It is a hard blow for the New-York Democracy, who have been getting the German vote for years past on a pledge that when their party obtained power they should have their Sunday lager unrestricted. The truth is, there is a growing indisposition among Americans of all parties to change by legislation the established customs and habits of their own people to gratify the foreigners who come here, and the sooner the Germans and others cease to press their peculiar notions upon the Legislature and try to override by legal enactments, the convictions, or even the prejudices, of the great body of native citizens, the better it will be for them.

PASSAGE OF STATE AID BILLS.

Four of the principal bills granting State aid to railroads came up for final passage in the Assembly this morning. The Midland Road passed by 93 yeas to 18 nays; the Adirondack Road by 85 yeas to 15 nays; the Whitehall and Plattsburg Road by 78 yeas to 23 nays, and the Buffalo and Washington Road by 73 yeas to 28 nays. The total amount of appropriations in the four bills is $3,050,000. Several members who voted against State aid last year voted for the bills—among them Mr. HUSTED, who gave as a reason for the change the improved condition of the finances of the State, resulting from the reduction of the premium on gold. The bills will doubtless pass the Senate, and the Governor will again be called upon to shoulder the responsibility of signing or vetoing them. Which horn of the dilemma he will take, no one seems to have any idea, though the general impression is that they will all be vetoed. Capital is to be made (and lost) by either course, and as His Excellency will be greatly in need of capital if he runs for Governor again next Fall, he will probably adopt the course which, in his judgment, promises the larger amount of that needful article.

ERIE—A NEW DODGE.

The Erie Directors' bill—or bills, for there is one in each House—still remain in the hands of the Railroad Committees, with no immediate prospect of getting reported. It is admitted that if a vote could be had in either House, the pressure of public opinion would compel members to pass the bill by a large majority; and hence the only safety of the Erie swindlers lies in keeping the bill in the hands of the Committee. JAY GOULD arrived here early Monday morning, and is keeping close watch of the Railroad Committees in both Houses. He is reported to have suggested the dodge of an early adjournment of the Legislature as the most effectual means of preventing action on the bill. He thinks that members could be hired to go home—always a popular move with their families and the public—at a less price than to stay here and neglect their duty.

MR. HATCH'S FUNDING BILL.

The Canal Committee of the Assembly this morning reported unanimously the bill to carry out the scheme of Hon. ISRAEL T. HATCH for funding the canal debt. Mr. HATCH appeared before the Committee last evening in support of the bill, and also submitted a plan for propelling canal-boats by steam, which is strongly indorsed by PETER COOPER. S.

The Negro Voters—Democratic Efforts to Frame an Excise Law.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times

ALBANY, April 6.—The Senate, this evening, ordered to a third reading the bill of Mr. NORTON forbidding registers of election to require any other tests from colored men than are required from white men. The bill will pass to-morrow. A caucus of Democratic Senators was held this evening to try to agree upon an Excise law, but nothing definite was settled. It is certain that no law can pass that allows the sale of liquor on Sunday.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, April 6.

The following bills were reported:

Relative to the Brooklyn Fire Department; to incorporate the Fairmount Savings Bank of New-York; to incorporate the Central Savings Bank of New-York.

The following were put on their passage:

The bill relative to the inspection of steam boilers, except in the Metropolitan District, reconsidered and passed; fixing the compensation of the Canal Commissioners at $3,000 a year and $1,000 for traveling expenses, and of the Controller at $8,000,—lost, 10 to 18, and a motion to reconsider was tabled; placing the State Cabinet of Natural History in charge of the Regents of the University, and appropriating $10,000 for its support for three years; providing for the payment of certain certificates issued to the soldiers of the war of 1812; increasing the capital stock of the Hercules Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York to $100,000; appropriating $40,000 to pay the present indebtedness of the Willard Asylum for Insane.

THE SECTARIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. WOOD moved that the Committee on Municipal Affairs be instructed to report on or before the 12th inst., on the bill repealing the clause of the tax levy of 1869, making appropriations for sectarian schools.

Mr. CREAMER moved to lay the resolutions on the table, which was carried by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. Banks, Blood, Bradley, Creamer, Frost, Genet, Graham, Hubbard, Lord, Morgan, Murphy, C. F. Norton, M. Norton, Pierce, Sanford, Tweed—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Bowen, Brand, Chapman, Elwood, Harpending, Kennedy, Lewis, Minier, Parker, Scott, Winslow, Wood, Woodin—13.

THE NEW-YORK SUPERVISORS.

Mr. TWEED introduced a bill creating a new Board of Supervisors in the City and County of New-York, which abolishes the present Board after June 1, 1870, and provides that the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen who shall be elected under the new Charter shall compose the Board. All officers and subordinates now in office to continue in their respective offices, subject to removal only for cause.

A recess was taken till 7½ o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. THAYER introduced a bill to provide for the introduction of an approved system of towage on the canals. The Senate went into Committee on the General Election law, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The bill amending the Election bill was ordered to a third reading.

The bills re-establishing the Board of Health of the City of Brooklyn, in relation to telegraph companies, incorporating the United States Mutual Benefit Company of New-York, were ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The Senate resolutions relative to the reduction of tolls were received and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The following bills were reported:

To equalize the salaries of the Superintendents of the Poor of Kings County; also, consolidating the acts relative to the Surrogate's Courts of New-York and Kings Counties; also, defining the duties, &c., of the Judges and Commission of Appeals—subsequently read and passed.

The following were passed:

Regulating the rate of interest charged by pawnbrokers; confirming the purchase of lands by the Board of Education in Brooklyn; making provision for the prosecution of bonds in cases of bastardy by the Superintendents of the Poor of Kings County; incorporating the New-York German Pharmaceutical Society; to extend the time for the completion of the Sodus Point and Southern Railroad; amending the charter of Brooklyn relative to laying sidewalks.

A VETO.

The Governor returned the bills improving the Fordham and Pelham avenues, Westchester County, with his objections, on the ground that the owners of the land have already been paid for 100 feet, and the bill proposes to reduce the width of the avenues to sixty feet, returning to the owners forty feet. On motion of Mr. ALVORD, with permission of Mr. MOONEY, the message and bill were laid on the table.

Recess till 7½ o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The following bills were reported:

Providing for the removal of Sing Sing Prison; for a consideration of the House bill relative to pilotage in the harbor of New-York; regulating the ferries between New-York and Brooklyn; amending the act authorizing the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company to extend their line from the Connecticut line to the New-York and Harlem Railroad; providing for transportation underground in Brooklyn, and to authorize the organization of a railroad corporation therefor; incorporating the South Brooklyn and Prospect Park Railroad Company.

A large number of local and private bills were reported. The Brooklyn Public School bill was passed.

Adjourned.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

The Assault by the Mob Upon Gen. Prim—Singular Declarations by the General in the Cortes—Senor Figuerolas' New Loan—More "Victories" in Cuba—Latest Horrors.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Wednesday, March 16, 1870.

The popular demonstration of which I spoke in a recent letter, as having shown itself hostile to Gen. PRIM, has been the subject of an animated debate in the Cortes. The Republicans, knowing that the blame of this affair would be thrown on them, protested their innocence of any part in it, but Gen. PRIM spoke in the severest terms of those Deputies whose words had excited the people to disorder. He said, referring to the matter in the Chamber:

"It is impossible for me to admit the assertions of the Republican Deputies. Composing the Federal minority, they formed part against the conscription. The rabble that committed such an unwarrantable outrage on me, was leagued with that headed by the Federal Deputies. I had been to the Fuente Castellana, to inspect a battalion of volunteers, of which my son is an officer. I was accompanied merely by him and an aide-de-camp on horseback. Having completed the inspection of the corps, I was returning by the Puerto Alcala, when I was suddenly surrounded by the crowd which had been listening to the speeches of the Deputies in the Champs Elysées. Amid the tumultuous yelling of the people, I essayed to speak, but in vain, in order to make them understand that the Cortes alone, and not the Minister of War, had power to abolish the conscription. Yells of 'Down with the conscription! Down with the Ministers! Death to Gen. PRIM,' drowned my voice. They were assuming a threatening aspect, and we should have doubtless come to blows, but for the opportune arrival of Señors SOLER and SORNI, who endeavored to restrain the multitude. At this juncture I put spurs to my horse and cleared my way among the crowd. I then took the direction of the Ministry of War, still followed by the multitude, yelling as loudly as ever. Just before entering the court-yard of the Ministry, a miscreant threw a stone at me. I did not see him, or I should certainly have killed him; for, in the present state of affairs, I go out prepared to kill whoever dares to lay hands on me! [These words were followed by a general murmur of surprise and agitation.] Among the crowd I saw a woman vociferating with the lungs of ten men. I asked her if she had any children? no; any brothers? no; a father? no. [Laughter.] Immediately on receiving the blow of the stone I wheeled my horse quickly round and faced the crowd, who fell back and dispersed immediately. The Police officers seized the fellow who threw the stone and two of those who had been foremost in exciting the others against me. They were brought into my cabinet. The first denied having thrown any missile whatever, and said, moreover, that 'he was one of the most zealous partisans of Gen. PRIM in all Madrid.' The second was quaking with terror, and the third burst into tears. Seeing that they were merely ignorant instruments of party spite, and excited by the speeches of the Deputies, I let them go. I feel deeply grieved at seeing the uses to which the public puts its newly-acquired liberties. It would be well if the Republican Deputies would teach the people a little less of their rights and a little more of their duty. They ought to be instructed in these matters like children in the alphabet. As to the Republican Deputy, Señor TORNI, I would beg him to recall his words in the Champs Elysées, and tell me if they were not in direct opposition to the Constitution itself. I feel no resentment against any of the members of the demonstration, and a stone thrown at me casts no stain upon my honor, for WASHINGTON, who rendered such immense services to his country, was struck seven times by a stone."

The Minister of the Interior said:

"Demonstrations against the conscription have taken place in every large town in Spain. Disturbances have occurred at Malaga and in Madrid. The Prefects have acted according to their instructions, and in future any demonstration giving rise to disorder will be suppressed by force. It is better for a nation to lose its freedom than to lose its morals."

Señors SOLER and SORNI then declared to the Chamber that the demonstration against Gen. PRIM was not the work of the Republicans, but of the partisans of the Restoration, many of whom had insinuated themselves in the ranks of the crowd, and provoked disorder. These assertions were received with ill-suppressed merriment by the Deputies on the Right, and the subject was then brought to a close.

CUBA.

The Minister of the Colonies read a dispatch from Cuba signed by the Governor, and stating that a fresh victory had been obtained over the insurgents. Victory on one side is defeat on the other; therefore, there are still enemies to contend with, which proves the falsehood of the statement I heard fifteen days ago, that the last band of insurgents had been defeated.

NEW LOAN.

In yesterday's sitting of the Cortes, Señor FIGUEROLA moved for the authorization to contract a loan of seven hundred and twenty millions, by selling the remaining Treasury bonds according to the law of the 26th of October, 1868. The sum accruing from the sale of these bonds is destined to pay the arrears of the municipalities and the *consejos generales* of the Departments. This is a fresh burden on the exchequer. When will Spain halt in the career of financial ruin, which is rapidly leading her to bankruptcy?

LATEST HORRORS.

Barcelona has been the scene of fresh horrors. A few days ago, near the prison, the body of a man was discovered, entirely disemboweled, and with the arms, legs and head cut off. This last was so disfigured that it was impossible to obtain any idea of the features of the unfortunate victim. This crime remains enveloped in the darkest mystery, notwithstanding the active researches instituted by the authorities.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

PATTI CONCERTS.

Miss CARLOTTA PATTI's reappearance at Steinway Hall, last evening, called out the audience and the enthusiasm her earlier triumphs at that place insured. Her "first farewell concert," to quote from the programme, which seems to recognize—happily, we note, in this instance—that there is such a thing as a series of farewells, was completely successful. Most of Miss PATTI's contributions to it are familiar in respect of their entity, but not so far as their method of impartment is conceived. "Ah! Non Giunge" and "Coming Thro' the Rye" are to be heard at most concerts; but it is hardly necessary to add that they are not to be heard as sung by Miss PATTI, whose quality, range and flexibility of voice have been written of here time and again. Both these pieces were executed last night, with the laughing song from "Marco Spada," which no other songstress now attempts. Besides, a fresh element was added to her repertory in form of a *bolero* by M. THEODORE RITTER. M. RITTER's composition is not remarkable for inspiration or handling, though characteristic enough in rhythm to merit its Spanish title of "Inez," and well suited, in its final, quite distinct part, to the power of florid execution, and to the wondrous gift of laughing to musical notation and *tempo* possessed by Miss PATTI. The lady was recalled at the close of her interpretation of "Inez," as she had been after each of her earlier efforts, and amid just as general and real demonstrations of delight. The concert, indeed, was one that gave perfect satisfaction throughout. M. RITTER rendered CHOPIN's *berceuse* with as much intelligibility as this most vaguest of the musician's compositions can be endowed with, and gave "Véloce," one of his own productions, (the treatment of all of which varies little,) with a poesy of phrasing and delicacy of touch for which he is unequaled by any pianist now before the local public. In Señor SARASATE, a violinist substituted for M. PRUME on the bills, and promising to fully replace him in the good graces of the public, M. STRAKOSCH has found a performer who from a first trial is to be accepted with unqualified commendation. His style is broader than that of M. PRUME, his fingering as artistic and more dexterous and his resources in the matter of niceties evidently greater. A passage in harmonics and another with a combination of bowed and pizzicati notes would perhaps have been of little value as denoting Señor SARASATE's rank had not other evidences of his talent been afforded; but his recitation of the andante, and variations from the Kreutzer Sonate, of an arrangement of melodies from "Martha," and of another brief work, of his own, showed that his skill was not confined to the performance of feats which are only welcome when rarely put forward. The tenor, yesterday, was Mr. N. SQUIRES, whose voice is fresh, timeable and cultured, and whose reading is very refined and expressive. WALLACE's serenade, "The Star of Love," the one solo air allotted to this artist, was repeated. Herr JOSEPH HERMANNS, whose immense volume and compass of voice, and bluff heartiness of delivery and manner were as conspicuous as ever, was also listened to, and was summoned back after the drinking song from "Martha." Miss PATTI, and all the artists surrounding her on the occasion we allude to, sing at the Brooklyn Academy of Music this night, and will interpret a fresh programme at Steinway Hall on Friday.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

A special and promising representation of "La Juive" in the German tongue is announced to occur at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening. Herr WEINLICH is to benefit by the entertainment. He is remembered here as a cultured and industrious artist, and is to be mentioned at present as one who, because of the recent mishaps of German opera in the South, "on fortune's cap is not the very button." The performance, we are told, will commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of Herr WEINLICH's accession to the stage. We hope it will commemorate it worthily, so far as both artist and public are concerned.

Theatrical.

"MEN AND ACRES" AT WALLACK'S.

Mr. TOM TAYLOR's new play was acted last night at Wallack's for the first time, and before the curtain fell on the first act had so won the suffrages of a crowded audience as to snow that it is destined to be one of the decided triumphs of the season. "Men and Acres" is a very clever and neatly-constructed comedy. Its chief motive and interest hinge on that nice balancing of the coming democratic and the going aristocratic systems which Mr. ROBERTSON has so ably illustrated in "Progress," but the pieces while similar in general scope and design are sufficiently unlike not to suggest each other too closely. The characters are well suited for the most part to the actors, and the smoothness of the representation last evening indicated careful rehearsals. It is hardly necessary to say, being at Wallack's, that the scenery and appointments were all that could be desired. We for the present merely chronicle the marked success of "Men and Acres," reserving the more extended notice that the merits and acting of the comedy deserve for future publication.

Notes of Amusements.

Mlle. CARLOTTA PATTI gives a grand farewell concert to-night, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, assisted by all the artists of her troupe who appeared last evening at Steinway Hall.

There is to be another circus, or—we beg its pardon—a "Hippodrome Parisien," which is to be established at the Mammoth Skating Rink, and to open on Monday, April 11. Its proprietors announce all manner of gorgeous attractions, including some famous *equestriennes*, a den of wild lions, an individual whose sex is indeterminable from the advertisement, but who is clearly set forth as a "champion hurdle rider," together with other attractions too numerous to mention. There will be two performances a day during the short season which is to be given.

Arrest for Attempting to Throw a Railroad Train from the Track.

From the Boston Post.

BANGOR, Me., April 4.—On Friday an excursion party, most of whom were Masons and their friends, took the cars for the purpose of organizing a Masonic Lodge at Winn, and with the further view of enjoying a social dance after the ceremonies were over. While moving very slowly down from Mattawaumkeag, whither most of the party had been to supper, the engine was thrown from the track by coming in contact with a large stone upon the rail. The slowness of the speed was the only thing that prevented an appalling catastrophe. Suspicion rested upon a young man by the name of SANFORD E. COOMBS, who, on being arrested and charged with the crime, confessed the whole. He stated to the officer that this was his third attempt to perpetrate this diabolical deed. On being questioned as to his motive, he replied that the Company owed him for work which they declined to pay, and he was bound to have revenge. COOMBS lives at Mattawaumkeag with his parents, who are highly respectable. He further confessed to stealing several watches and other property from guests and boarders at Park's Hotel; also, that he burned his father's barn last year with all its contents. He is eighteen years old, weighs about 200 pounds, and is in every sense a dangerous fellow. His father declares that he has had a monomania for crime from infancy. He will be arraigned before the Police Court to-morrow.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

Advocacy of the Secular System—A Public Demonstration and Remarks of Mr. J. S. Mill.

On the evening of March 25 a public meeting of the National Education League was held in St. James Hall, to consider important amendments to the Government Education bill. There was a large attendance of both ladies and gentlemen. Sir CHAS. DILKE, M. P., Chairman of the London branch of the League, took the chair, supported on the platform by Mr. John Stuart Mill, Mr. Dixon, M. P.; Mr. Fawcett, M. P.; Hon. Auberon Herbert, M. P.; Mr. Illingworth, M. P.; Mr. Anthony Trollope, Rev. J. G. Rogers, Prof. Leone Levi, Miss Emily Faithfull, Mrs. Fawcett, Miss Garrett, Mrs. Robertson Johnstone, Dr. E. Lancaster, Mr. Edmond Beales, Sir George Young, Sir H. Hoare, M. P., Mr. Andrew Johnston, M. P., Mr. W. Morrison, M. P., Mr. W. Kirk, M. P., &c. After some introductory proceedings, Rev. J. S. ROGERS moved the following resolution:

"That this meeting condemns the power given to school boards to found denominational schools at the public expense; and therefore receives with pleasure the assurances of Mr. GLADSTONE that this portion of the bill shall be redrawn."

As the bill at present stood it would satisfy none but the clergymen of the Established Church and a few nonconformists, who were unworthy of the name. The secular system was the only true solution of this difficulty. They, however, were not impracticable, and were prepared to effect a compromise.

SPEECH OF MR. MILL.

Mr. JOHN STUART MILL, who on rising to support the motion was greeted with loud and prolonged cheering, proceeded to say: The resolution which has been moved relates to a defect which, as the bill was originally drawn, was its greatest blot; and, even after the great concessions—for they are great concessions—which we may now consider to have been made by the Government, enough of evil remains to demand a strong protest. Though there are many other things in the bill that we wish altered, those other defects are chiefly of the nature of shortcomings. What is done we approve, but we wish that it were done more thoroughly. The difference between what the bill gives and what we desire is the difference between good and better. But in the present case it is the difference between good and bad. The bill does not simply halt and hang back in the path of good; it does positive evil—it introduces a new religious inequality. Even the attenuations that are promised leave untouched a great part of the evil, for they leave the whole of its principle. Teachers are still to be employed and paid by the entire community to teach the religion of a part. True, this is now to be done out of school hours, and I would by no means depreciate the value of this concession. I should be glad to forget as soon as possible what the bill would have been without it. Though brought in by a Government which has earned such high distinction as the destroyer of religious inequality in Ireland, a more effectual plan could scarcely have been devised by the strongest champion of ecclesiastical ascendancy for enabling the clergy of the Church of England to educate the children of the greater part of England and Wales in their own religion at the expense of the public. Hitherto instruction has only been given to those who asked for it; but we are now going—at least we hope so—to teach every child; and the bill gives up to the local bodies, which in the rural districts means the squire and the parson, all the neglected children—the children of all who care little about religion, of all who are dependent, of all who are under obligations for charitable offices, of all who are too timid to risk displeasing their superiors by sending in a solemn refusal in writing to do what they are wanted to do. And because the nonconformists would not stand this they were told—but I must do the Government the justice to say not by them—that their motive could not be religious or political principle, but could only be unworthy sectarian jealousy. By the promised concessions this blot is in great part—I wish I could even now say entirely—taken out of the bill. But the principle remains of teaching the religion of a part with funds raised by taxation from the whole; and a measure infected by this bad principle cannot be satisfactory to any but persons of the dominant creed, nor to impartial persons of any creed. It is true, we may be told that the Dissenters can teach their own doctrines if they please, and in the school buildings, too. They can, if, after deducting the school hours and the extra hours set apart for Church teaching, sufficient time remains; but they must pay the whole expense, and their share of the cost of the Church teaching besides. We may be told, too, that in places where the Dissenters are the strongest it will be they, and not the Church, that will be enabled to teach their own doctrines at other people's expense. As if an injustice in one place were cured by an injustice in another. But this permission to be unjust in their turn, wherever they are strong enough, the Dissenters are so extremely unreasonable as not to value. It is well known that they do not desire their distinctive doctrines to be taught in schools. And, indeed, there are probably few places in which any one denomination is sufficiently numerous to make this easily practicable. The system deliberately chosen by the Dissenters is that of the British schools, where religious teaching is limited to reading the Bible without note or comment. Besides, we know that the practical strength of the Dissenters is in the large towns, or districts equivalent to towns; when they happen to be in a majority anywhere else, we see by the example of Wales how little it avails them. But in large towns, even where the Dissenters are the strongest, the Church Party is sure to be strong enough to reduce them to a compromise, and make the Boards either subsidize existing Church schools, or, if they make use of the power the bill gives them of founding others, to found a Church school by the side of every unsectarian one; so that the Church Party will probably in no single instance be in that position of victims which it is supposed ought to be so great a consolation to the Dissenters for being victims in three-fourths of the kingdom. Another thing that is said is, that what we complain of as a new grievance exists already—by the national grants in aid of denominational schools we are, all of us, taxed for teaching religions not our own. Well, perhaps there are some of us who might have a good deal to say against this too as a permanent institution, and who live in hope of its ultimate absorption into something which they can more thoroughly approve. But we are not going now to begin this system; it exists; when it was first introduced nothing better could have been obtained, and it still does good, though we may learn, if we do not already know it, from Mr. MUNDELLA's speech, how sadly the result falls short of the claims made for it. But we do not desire to destroy what we have got until we have replaced it by something better. The worst feature of the system, the bigoted refusal of aid to secular schools, is to be abandoned, and the bill provides that if the Boards, instead of providing new schools, elect to subsidize the old, they must subsidize all denominations impartially, secular schools, I hope, included. For this the framers of the bill are entitled to our cordial thanks. But it is puzzling to find such opposite principles acted on in different parts of the same bill, and such different measures meted out to the old schools and to the new. It looks like the result of a compromise between two parties in the Government, on the plan of giving something to each; the sort of thing, in short, which makes our legislation the jumble of inconsistencies that it is. Some have the face to tell us that the rate-payer, after all, is not taxed for the religious instruction, for the rate is so limited by the bill that he in reality pays only for the secular teaching. Indeed! Then who does pay for the religious teaching? Do the Church Party intend to raise the money by voluntary subscription? The *Times* of Monday threw out a suggestion of the kind. If one could hope that it would be adopted I should not have another word to say, except, indeed, that since, after Mr. GLADSTONE's concessions, the religious is no longer to be mixed up with the secular teaching, it may as well be given by a different person altogether, where the impartiality would be complete. But if the expense is not paid by subscription it must be paid by the Privy Council, that is by the tax-payer, and do not Dissenters pay taxes? Is there a conscience clause for the tax-gatherer? One more thing is said, which might well amaze any one who is not past being astonished at any of the tricks that are played with words. We are told that in our case for the conscience of the minority we violate that of the majority, who conscientiously disapprove of schools in which religion is not taught. Now, if what their conscience objects to is sending their own children to such schools, there is no compulsion; they are free to found schools of their own. It is necessary to say this, for the principal supporters of the bill in the House of Commons did not appear to be aware of it; they seemed never to have heard of such an idea; they charged us with expelling religion from the schools, as if there were no schools to be had but those supported by the rates, as if we were proposing to prohibit all schools except secular ones, or to throw some great obstacle in their way. What we demand is that those who make use of religious teaching shall pay for it themselves instead of taxing others to do it. So that the conscientious scruple which we are accused of violating is a scruple not against going without the religious instruction, but against paying for it, and their conscience requires them to get it paid for by other people. Is not this a singular spectacle of the richest and most powerful part of the nation, who, with two-thirds of their expenses sure to be paid by the Privy Council or the school rate, cannot bear to do what the smallest denomination of Dissenters cheerfully does—pay for their own religious teaching? But is not this precisely because they are the rich and powerful? The poor and weak never dream of throwing their personal pecuniary obligations upon the public. It is a privilege only sought by those who do not need it, but who think they have a right to it, because they have always had the power to exact it. But it seems some of these people have a conscience so extremely delicate that it is wounded, not if their own children, but if any other people's children attend schools in which religion is not taught. The bare existence of a secular school within the country—at least, with aid from the State—is a burden on their conscience, as the existence of heretics was a burden on the conscience of the Grand Inquisitor. And we, because we decline to defer to this remarkable conscientious scruple, disregard the rights of conscience. But the rights of conscience do not extend to imposing our own conscience as a rule upon somebody else. I dare say we should be told, if it were any one's interest to affirm it, that we are no lovers of liberty because we do not permit Kings to take the liberty of hanging or guillotining people at their pleasure. But the liberty we stand up for is the equal liberty of all, and not the greatest possible liberty of one and slavery of all the rest. There ought to be room in the world for more than one man's liberty; and there ought to be room in the world for more than one conscience. Let all parties have what religious teaching their conscience approves and they are willing to pay for. But when a man tells me his conscience requires that other people shall have religious teaching, whether they like it or not, and shall have it in schools, though they would prefer having it elsewhere, and shall not be helped by other people with their secular teaching unless they consent to accept religious teaching along with it, I tell him that he is not asserting his own freedom of conscience, but trampling on that of other people. If this is a right of conscience, it was bigotry and prejudice to complain of the persecutions of the Vaudois and of the Protestants. The case is less flagrant, but the principle is the same.

Mr. ANTHONY TROLLOPE and Mr. DIXON, M. P., also spoke in favor of the resolution, and, after some remarks from Rev. ALEXANDER D'ORSEY and Mr. GEORGE CRUIKSHANK, the resolution was put to a vote and carried unanimously.

Dr. E. LANKESTER then moved that this meeting strongly objects to the principle of permissive compulsion, and generally to the permissive character of the bill; and is of opinion that no measure of national education ought to be accepted by Parliament which does not guarantee education to every child.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. ROBERT APPLEGARTH, and supported by Mr. FAWCETT, M. P. It was afterward adopted.

THE COMING BASE-BALL SEASON.

The Prospects of the Base-Ball and Cricket Season of 1870—The Campaign to be Opened Early—The Great Rival Contestants of New-York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Chicago—The Advent of an English Nine—A Grand National Tournament.

As the season of the "National Game" has already opened, the following information concerning the present make-up of the clubs and the prospects of the campaign, will certainly prove of interest to our readers.

THE PROFESSIONAL CAMPAIGN.

It is now well known that the ball-playing fraternity is divided into two classes, viz., professionals and amateurs. The distinction is that the one class is compensated for their services on the field, either by regular salary, a division of gate-money receipts, or by appointment to sinecure public offices or to private positions as clerks, &c. The amateurs, on the other hand, pay for their privileges in the form of club fees and dues, and they play ball chiefly for its attendant excitement and recreative exercise. Throughout the entire country there are not less than a thousand regularly-organized ball clubs, and of these nearly five hundred have, at one time or another, been enrolled as members of the National Association, or of its State Branch Associations. Of these there are not, all told, thirty professional clubs; indeed, the list of the most prominent of the professional organizations does not reach twenty. As a matter of information, we give below the names of the clubs known to be the patrons of the professional system. We give them in alphabetical order:

Clubs.	Location.	Professional System.
Atlantic	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Share gate money.
Athletic	Philadelphia, Penn.	Pay by salary.
Cincinnati	Cincinnati, Ohio	Pay by salary.
Chicago	Chicago, Ill.	Pay by salary.
Eckford	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Share gate money.
Forest City	Rockford, Ill.	Share gate money.
Irvington	Irvington, N. J.	Share gate money.
Keystone	Philadelphia, Penn.	Share gate money.
Kentucky	Louisville, Ky.	Pay by salary.
Mutual	New-York	Pay by salary.
Maryland	Baltimore, Md.	Pay by salary.
National	Washington, D. C.	Appoint'd to office
Olympic	Washington, D. C.	Appoint'd to office
Olympic	Baltimore, Md.	Share gate money.
Olympic	Philadelphia, Penn.	Share gate money.
Tri-Mountain	Boston, Mass.	Pay by salary.
Union	Lansingburg, N. Y.	Share gate money.
Union	Morrisania, N. Y.	Share gate money.

In addition to the above list may be named several organizations which are in a *quasi* state of professionalism, the majority of whose nines are amateurs, but who have in their nines some few who have to be compensated in a quiet way.

During the past Winter professional circles have been greatly excited at times in consequence of the strenuous exertions made by rival professional clubs to secure the strongest nines, the means adopted to add players to their lists not always being of a creditable character. Of course, all professionals have a right to better their positions at the close of each season, by changing from one club to another; and several first-class players have done so this past Winter, and without loss of reputation. But the class known as "revolvers" change from one club to another, getting all they can out of each, and breaking regular engagements and written contracts without hesitation and with impunity. We are glad to learn, however, that the leadings clubs have determined to adopt a rule this Spring which will be a severe blow to this revolving business, and the rule in question is the same as that adopted last year, in the case of RADCLIFFE by the Athletic Club, viz., not to play a single match with any club in whose nine there is a player who has broken his written engagement to any club, or who, in other words, is a "revolver." Indeed, a Convention of the prominent professional clubs is to be held in this City in June, to take action upon this question, and to arrange matters for the grand tournament to be held in August next.

THE PROMINENT PROFESSIONAL CLUBS.

The four leading professional clubs of the country now are the champion Atlantics, of Brooklyn; the Red Stockings, of Cincinnati; the Athletics, of Philadelphia, and the Mutuals, of New-York. These four took the lead last year, and they now have the four strongest nines in the country. The following are the names of the players and their positions in the nines of the above clubs:

Positions.	Atlantic.	Cincinnati.	Athletic.	Mutual.
Catcher	Ferguson	Allison	Malone	C. Mills
Pitcher	Zettlein	Brainard	McBride	Wolters
First Base	Start	Gould	Fisler	E. Mills
Sec. Base	Pike	Sweasy	Reach	Flanly
Th'd Base	Smith	Waterman	Pratt	Nelson
Short Stop	Swandell	G. Wright	Radcliffe	Hatfield
Left Field	Chapman	Leonard	Sensenderfer	Patterson
Cen. Field	Geo. Hall	H. Wright	McMullin	Eggler
Rt. Field	McDonald	McVey	Berry	Martin

These are all strong nines, and the majority could not readily be improved upon. In addition to these there is the new Chicago Club nine, which contains CRAVER, of the Haymakers, of Lansinburg; PINKHAM, late of the Olympics, of Washington; MCATEE, of the Haymakers; WOOD, of the Eckfords; MEYERLE, of the Athletics; HODES, of the Eckfords; TREACY, ditto; M. KING, of the Haymakers, and CUTHBERT, of the Athletics, in regular positions. This composes the new "$10,000 nine" of the Chicago Club. It is a strong team; but after all, it is only a "picked" nine, and not a *Club* nine, such as the Atlantic nine of Brooklyn is, and as the Red Stockings now are. The Chicago party may be very successful, but we think it will take them at least a season to get into training. Unlike the Cincinnatis, they have yet to stand the ordeal of a season's defeats.

In this vicinity, too, there will be the reorganized Eckford and Union Clubs as prominent contestants in the championship arena. In Troy, the Haymakers have reorganized a good nine, while the Tri-Mountains of Boston, the Marylands of Baltimore, and the Nationals and Olympics of Washington also purpose entering the lists. None of these have yet fixed upon their nines, all being anxious to obtain good players to fill vacancies.

THE GRAND TOURNAMENT.

One of the great professional events of the coming season will be the grand Tournament which will take place early in September, on the Capitoline Base-ball Grounds, Brooklyn, the object of the tourney being to settle the question of the championship for 1870. In this tourney the four clubs who hold the leading position at that time will be the contestants, and the games played will be six, one each day, thus having a gala week of first-class play. The club which wins three of the six games will be the champion club. The four clubs which have lost the fewest series of games—best two out of three—up to September, will alone enter the lists. This tourney is a fixed fact, the Atlantics and Cincinnatis already having signed agreements to play on the Capitoline Grounds in the tournament. But there will be a change made in the programme by the June Convention, no doubt.

THE GRAND INTERNATIONAL CONTESTS.

Another important event of the coming ball season will be the advent of a party of English professional cricketers, who will, in addition to their matches with the American cricket clubs, also take part in a series of contests at base-ball with our leading base-ball clubs. The party coming out here in September, have been specially selected with a view to their taking part in such a series of games, and many are of the opinion that they will give our ball-players a pretty tough time. One of the series of cricket matches, too, will be between the English Eleven and twenty-two base-ball players. So it will be seen that there will be no dearth of exciting events this coming Summer on the ball fields among the professional organizations.

THE AMATEUR CLUBS.

The close of the season of 1869 saw the noted Star Club, of Brooklyn, at the head of the list of amateur clubs, and in consequence they possess the emblem of the amateur championship, viz., the "whip pennant." They did not have much trouble last year in obtaining their high position, but this season they will find a more numerous and also stronger list of clubs to oppose their claim than they had in 1869, the Champion Club of Jersey City being the only amateur club last season to win a trophy from them. This year the Stars will have to encounter the reorganized Alpha and Harmonic Club nines of Brooklyn, as also the new nine of the Active Club of this City, as well as the Lowells of Boston, Experts of Philadelphia, Pastimes of Baltimore, Nationals of Albany, &c. The Star nine for 1870 will be as follows: JEWELL, catcher; CUMMINGS, pitcher; PACKER, first base; BEVINS, second base; MANLY, third base; DOLLARD, short stop; ROGERS, left field; WORTH, center field, and CLYNE, right field. This will be a very strong nine indeed. The Alpha nine will be captained by CRANE, the noted center fielder of the Atlantic nine, who has retired from professional service.

THE AMENDED RULES.

The most important change made in the rules by the last Convention of Ball-players was that governing the delivery of the ball to the bat. From the time the first code of rules was adopted, up to the close of the season of 1869, the feature of the rule governing the movements of the pitcher has been that he should pitch a ball to the bat to suit the striker. The words of the original rule were that "the pitcher must deliver the ball as near as possible over the center of the home base and for the striker." Now, there could be but one interpretation of this phrase, "for the striker," and that was that the pitcher must pitch a ball to suit the striker's peculiar style of play, and also a ball that he could hit easily. This has been the rule up to the close of 1869. It is now no longer in force, however, the words "within the legitimate reach of the striker" having a very different meaning.

Last year the umpire could require the pitcher to deliver a ball low or high to any degree the striker chose to call for; consequently the repeated calls of "knee high," "waist high," "hip high," &c., were heard at every match, and frequently the pitcher was obliged to send in a ball within a few inches of the particular spot pointed out, or balls would be called on him. Umpires will now bear in mind that this style of thing is no longer a law of the game. All that the pitcher can now be required to do is to send in a ball within fair reach of the striker. The umpire has nothing to do with the fact of the ball's not suiting the striker, so long as it is pitched within the legitimate reach of his bat. The question now to be answered is, what is the extent of this "legitimate" reach, and on this point the umpire must satisfy himself when the striker takes his stand at the bat. All balls which are unmistakably unfair are expressly described in section 3 of the second rule, and, of course, all so described are out of the aforesaid "legitimate" reach, and therefore must be called. But there are other balls which are not thus described, which nevertheless are not within the proper reach of the striker, but which it is at the option of the umpire to decide upon. For instance, a batsman who is in the regular habit of hitting at a low ball has his legitimate reach, as it were, confined to narrower limits than the one who can hit a ball high or low, so that it is within fair reach at all. It will be readily seen by this explanation, that this season the pitcher is allowed a greater latitude in delivery than he has had since the rule of calling balls first became the law. A consequence of this is that the batsman is forced more than ever before to rely upon skill in handling the bat rather than, as hitherto, upon mere muscular power.

BASE-BALL LITERATURE.

The national game now has its literature as much as any other legitimate sport. This season the New-York and Boston Press will issue four distinct base-ball works. BYRAM, of Boston, will publish the Convention book, containing the history of the National Association. BEADLE, of this City, will issue the *Book of Averages* of the season; DE WITT, the *Guide*, the feature of which is instructions for reporting the game, and PECK & SNYDER the *Book of References*, containing instruction for umpiring. All four works are edited by Mr. CHADWICK, the Chairman of the Committee of Rules of the National Association.

THE OPENING OF THE SEASON.

The Star Club of Brooklyn opened play for the season March 26, in a game "Nine *vs.* Field," on their old ground at Carroll Park, and they were to have played in a prize game on the 2d inst., but the rain rendered a postponement necessary. The Atlantics will open play on the Capitoline ground Monday, April 11, and on the 17th inst. they will play their first opening match, on which occasion they will have for their opponents the new nine of the Union Club of Morrisania. The Athletic Club of Philadelphia will open play on the 11th inst., and the other leading clubs will follow suit. The utmost interest is being manifested in regard to the coming Spring meetings, and each opening day of the leading clubs will be signalized by a large attendance of interested spectators.

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CLOTHIERS.
SPRING OVERCOATS
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MOTH CASES of cedar, or cedar lined, at KELTY'S Furniture-store, No. 661 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Among other features of interest are presented the following:

Foreign Intelligence.

The Ecumenical Council; Position of the Pope on the Infallibility Dogma; American Loans Negotiated in Frankfort; A Ministerial Crisis Imminent in France; Pierre Bonaparte Going to Belgium; Passage of the Irish Peace Bill; Colonial Policy of Spain; The Strike at La Creusot; The Spanish Conscription Bill; A Riot Apprehended; A General Movement Against the Cuban Insurgents; Arrival of Spanish Troops at Havana.

Political Affairs.

How the Fifteenth Amendment Proclamation was Received; The Last of the American Anti-Slavery Society; The Canals; The Mississippi Legislature; A Reduction of Taxes Demanded; Summary of the Proceedings of Congress and the State Legislatures; The Legal-Tender Question.

Local Intelligence.

Our Street Merchants; Trouble Among the Turners; The East River Bridge; The Sleepy Hollow Tragedy.

Agricultural.

Destruction of the Fruit Crop in Georgia; The Cotton Mania; American Trotters; On the Importance of Procuring the Best Seeds; A Farmer's Experience; Nitrate of Soda for Wheat; Pruning Trees; Salt for Corn; Full Report of the Proceedings of the Farmers' Club.

General Topics.

Recent Proceedings of the Canadian Parliament; Aggressive Tendency of the United States Senate; Bombardment of Wrangel; The Trans-continental Railroad; The Vote on Annexation in San Domingo; Indian Murders in Wyoming; Funeral of Gen. Thomas; Kentucky Whisky; Attempted Murder of a Whole Family in San Francisco; Gen. Lee's Reception in Augusta; Mrs. Gaines' Claims; the Execution of Scott at Red River; The Reopening of the Avondale Mine; The Earthquake in San Francisco; Statement of the Public Debt; Frozen to Death on the Prairies.

The Markets.

Specially Prepared Summaries of Financial, Commercial, Live Stock and Produce Movements.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers, in any part of the country, for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25. An extra copy to getter up of club of ten or twenty subscribers, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.

The Rice Divorce Suit for Fraud in Age is causing great excitement in Boston. It should warn young men not to marry in haste. Rice is but 22, his bride 37. He swears that she made him believe she was but his own age, by using MAGNOLIA BALM upon her face, neck and hands. Poor youth. He probably found her elbows weren't quite so soft and pretty. Ought Hagan to be indicted? We know of many similar cases. This BALM gives a most wonderful pearly and natural complexion, to which we don't object. We like pretty women. To finish the picture, they should use LYON'S KATHAIRON upon the hair. With pearly chin, rosy cheeks, and soft, luxuriant tresses, they become irresistible.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Does not contain lead, nor any vitalic poison to produce paralysis and death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE has thirty years' reputation to uphold its integrity as the only perfect Hair Dye. Black or brown. Sold by all druggists. Applied at No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

To remove Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan from the Face, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Sold by all druggists. Prepared only by DR. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st.

Spring has Come.—Ladies, if you wish Boots and Shoes, beautiful in style, excellent in quality, moderate in prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union-square.

Specialties.—Wedding, visiting and ball cards, monograms, initialed note papers, &c., EVERDELL'S elegant styles, No. 302 Broadway.

To Ruptured Persons.—Dr. SHERMAN'S method is a guarantee cure. Office, No. 697 Broadway.

MARRIED.

HUNT—STEPHENSON.—In New-York, on Wednesday, April 6, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Frank S. De Hass, of Cincinnati, JULIAN M. HUNT, of Brooklyn, to ELEANOR F. STEPHENSON, daughter of the late Dr. Mark Stephenson.

SHOTWELL—CRANDALL.—On Tuesday, April 5, by Rev. H. D. Ganse, B. A. SHOTWELL to Miss SARAH CRANDALL, all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

BOGART.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Sunday morning, April 3, DAVID S., son of Alex. J. Bogart, and son-in-law of the late Dr. Chas. Cotton, of Newport, R. I., in the 34th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Warren-st., third door above 5th-av., Brooklyn, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

BEAL.—At Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 5, WINEFRED, wife of Abraham Beal, aged 65 years, formerly of England.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Prison Association of New-York, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 338 Bridge-st., corner Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday next, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CROCHERON.—On Tuesday, April 5, of pneumonia, EDMOND CROCHERON, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his father-in-law, Wm. Flandran, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 160 West 26th-st., April 7, at 4 P. M. The remains will be taken to Staten Island for interment.

DUSENBERRY.—On Wednesday, April 6, JAMES DUSENBERRY, aged 87 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral without further notice, from his late residence, No. 131 Wooster-st., on Saturday morning, the 9th inst., at 8 o'clock, and at the First Methodist Church in White Plains at 12 o'clock.

FOX.—On Wednesday evening, April 6, CATHERINE, widow of William Fox, in the 84th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FORDHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, April 5, LUCY A., wife of the late Austin S. Fordham, and daughter of the late Elisha J. Bowen, aged 79 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 210 Dean-st., on Friday, April 8, at 2½ P. M.

LOWERRE.—On Tuesday, April 5, SARAH M. LOWERRE, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 219 East 18th-st. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

MORGAN.—In Harlem, on Tuesday morning, April 5, CATHERINE MALMGREN MORGAN, aged 76 years.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of her son, W. F. Morgan, No. 41 East 128th-st., on Thursday, April 7, at 12½ o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ California papers please copy.

MUNDELL.—On Tuesday, April 5, SUSAN DIKEMAN, wife of Jeremiah Mundell, aged 50 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, corner of Clermont and Willoughby avs., Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 7th inst., at 3 P. M.

PREUD'HOMME.—At White Plains, on Tuesday, April 5, PERNETTE S. PREUD'HOMME, wife of Eugene T. Preud'homme, aged 40 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Grace Church, White Plains, on Friday, April 8, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Train leaves 26th-st., Harlem Depot, at 10 A. M.

RICH.—In Eastchester, on Saturday, April 2, in the house of her son, Peter Rich, ELIZABETH RICH, relict of Jacob Rich, in her 87th year.

STOUT.—At Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday, April 6, of pneumonia, Capt. WILLIAM C. STOUT, aged 69 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Andrew's Church, Stamford, Conn., on Friday, the 8th inst., at 12 M., without further notice.

VAN BUREN.—On Wednesday, April 6, EMMA AUGUSTA, youngest daughter of Effingham and Emma Van Buren, aged 9 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the house of her grandparents, No. 425 West 46th-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

WARREN.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, April 6, ELIZA ATWOOD, wife of John Hobart Warren, and daughter of George M. Tibbets, of Troy, N. Y.

WELLS.—On Tuesday, April 5, JOANNA HARDENBERGH, infant daughter of Rev. T. W. and J. Elizabeth Wells.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, Bayonne, N. J., on Friday, April 8, at 10 o'clock A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS,
IN
WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE, &c.
The subscriber will remove to
NO. 513 BROADWAY,
UNDER THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,
ABOUT MAY 1,
And is now selling
FINE GOLD WATCHES, FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS, EAR-RINGS and PINS, BRACELETS, LOCKETS, NECKLACES, SEAL RINGS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, STUDS, &C., AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
DIAMOND RINGS as low as $30, $40 and $50 each.
SILVER-WARE AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
FRENCH JEWELRY, ENGLISH JET JEWELRY, FANS, OPERA-GLASSES, &C., AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
SHOW-CASES and SAFE FOR SALE LOW.
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E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST.,
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THEIR
GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE
OF
CHINA, GLASS, GAS-FIXTURES,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, BRONZES,
CLOCKS AND MANTEL SETS.
CALL AND EXAMINE THEIR PRICES,
MARKED AT AND BELOW COST
IN PLAIN FIGURES ON EACH ARTICLE.
The last invoices they shall receive of CHOICE PARIS AND GERMAN GOODS are now being opened.
After the first of May their successors, Messrs. NICOL & DAVIDSON, will continue the business at No. 686 Broadway, near Great Jones-st.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

A stated monthly meeting of this Institute will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at its rooms in the Cooper Building.
GEO. PEYTON, Recording Secretary.

PATENTS! PATENTS!—MUNN & CO., Office *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have been established as solicitors of American and foreign Patents nearly a quarter of a century. During that time they have taken out nearly one-third of all patents issued by the United States Patent Office. They have also made more than 30,000 preliminary examinations into the novelty of alleged new inventions. This great experience is of immense value to all inventors who contemplate to apply for patents and need counsel. Full written and printed instruction and advice given.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY.
A New Edition of
FAIR HARVARD.
A Tale of American College Life.
1 volume, 12mo. Cloth, $1 50.

"FAIR HARVARD is a sketch of life at the American University, whose boating prowess has rendered its name so familiar to English ears; not unlike in quality and spirit to some recent descriptions of life at Oxford and Cambridge, but as far superior to Verdant Green in one way as to Tom Brown in another.

However, there are here and there some lively scenes and some characteristic incidents. The description of a game at foot-ball suggests that the perils and savagery of that peculiarly English game, as played at Rugby and Cheltenham, much as they move the spirits of anxious fathers, are trifling as compared with the ferocious practices of Harvard, where the ball seems to be comparatively neglected, and the game becomes a pitched battle, in which all the resources of the pancratium—running, wrestling, fisticuffs, &c.—are freely and vigorously employed.

Other passages hint at the existence of a kind and degree of systematic organized bullying, chiefly practiced by the senior classes upon their juniors, which surpasses anything we have heard of English public schools during the present generation."—*Saturday Review (London.)*

☞ The New-York *Times* states that "the whole tenor" of this notice shows that superior is a misprint for inferior. Let every one judge for himself.

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G. P. PUTNAM & SONS,
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NOW READY.
A LIFE OF THE GREAT LORD FAIRFAX,
Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Parliament of England.
By CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM, F. S. A.
With portraits, map, plans, &c. 8vo. $5.

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A History for the Times.
By JAMES GODKIN.
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No. 63 Bleecker-st.,
New-York.

POLITICAL.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB,
MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 7, 1870.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Union League Club will be held at the Club-house THIS (Thursday) EVENING at 8 o'clock. Addresses are expected from eminent speakers on the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment. By order of the President.
J. LANGDON WARD, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, there was a very good attendance, and valuable property was disposed of by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., and A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. The six-story marble store, No. 28 White-street, sold by the former firm, was bid off by JAMES MORGAN for $64,800. They also sold the stone-front store No. 199 Church-street, to ALBERT CLARK for $57,000. The particulars of these and other sales are given in the subjoined schedule.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

Six-story marble-front store No. 28 White-st., 50 ft. w. of Church-st., lot 25x83 ... $64,800
Five-story stone store and lot No. 199 Church-st., 80 ft. w. of Walker-st., lot 21.2x75 ... 57,000
Three-story brick house and lot No. 71 125th-st., 85 ft. e. of 6th-av., lot 18.9x100 ... 7,800
Three-story brick house and lot No. 251 16th-st., 209 ft. e. of 8th-av., lot 17x80 ... 9,025
Five-story marble-front store and lot No. 42 Barclay-st., lot 25x100 ... 20,000
Three-story brick house and lot No. 158 East 65th-st., 315 ft. e. of 2d-av., lot 20x100.5 ... 10,000
Three-story brick house and lot No. 869 3d-av., 40 ft. e. of 50th-st., lot 20x60 ... 13,000

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

2 lots s. s. 47th-st., 450 ft. e. of 11th-av., each 25x100.4 ... $5,050
7 lots n. s. of 108th-st., 330 ft. e. of 4th-av., each 20x100 ... 9,450
6 lots adjoining, same size ... 8,800

BROOKLYN.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

Four-story brick store, stable and lot n. e. cor. of DeKalb-av. and Adelphi-st., lot 20 ft. front, 36.6 ft. rear, 84.7 ft. e. line, 79.5 ft. w. line ... $15,200

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Attorney-st., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Grand-st., 25x100 ... $12,950
Goerck-st., e. s., 175 ft. s. of Houston-st., 25x225, q. c. ... 3,080
Peck-slip, No. 29, 25x36.6 }
Strip adjoining on rear, 2x25 } 10,000
St. Nicholas-av., w. s., between 124th and 125th sts., 201.10x100 ... 27,000
Warren-st., n. s., 54 ft. e. of College-place, 21.2x75.9 ... 25,000
28th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x98.9, q. c. ... 4,000
34th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 20.10x100 ... 28,500
39th-st., No. 219, East, 22.6x98.9 ... 20,270
42d-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 3d-av., 50x100 ... 17,000
45th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x100 ... 40,000
53d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 12th-av., 10 lots ... 40,000
52d-st., n. s., 90 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x100 ... 18,000
54th-st., n. s., 260 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x110.10, h. and l. ... 6,025
57th-st., n. s., 240 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100, h. and l. ... 17,500
59th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.5 ... 4,000
59th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.5 ... 4,000
62d-st., n. s., 337 ft. e. of 2d-av., 17x100.5 ... 11,000
109th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.11 ... 1,800
111th-st., s. s., 520 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18x100.11, h. and l. ... 7,000
115th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 6th-av., 50x the block ... 12,000
117th-st., s. s., 259 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x100, h. and l. ... 6,000
131st-st., s. s., 260 ft. e. of 6th-av., 100x99.11 ... 12,500

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Box-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Oakland-st., 25x100 ... $770
Diamond-st., s. s., 898.4 ft. e. of Main-st. of Flatbush, 164x100 ... 3,600
Eckford-st., e. s., 170 ft. s. of Norman-av., 24x100 ... 1,100
Garden-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Schenectady-av., 100x100 ... 1,000
Garden-st. and Schenectady-av., s. w. corner, 100x100x87.10x100x187.10x200 ... 2,000
Grove-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Cypress-av., 25x100, April, 1869 ... 200
Grove-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Cypress-av., 25x100, April, 1870 ... 1,300
Grove-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Cypress-av., 50x100 ... 2,300
Harrison-st., n. s., 85.6 ft. w. of Hicks-st., 21.4x94.10 ... nom.
Johnson-st., s. s., 38.6 ft w. of Pearl-st., 21.6x85.3, h. and l. ... 9,750
Lefferts-st., n. s., 115.6 ft. e. of Grand-av., 22x140, h. and l. ... 17,000
Madison-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 50x100 ... 8,500
Oxford-st., w. s., 187.3 s. of Park-av., 25x100 ... 5,500
Pacific-st. and Hoyt-st., s. e. corner, 25x100 ... 3,300
President-st., s. s., 416.8 w. of Columbia-st., 16.8x100, h. and l. ... 5,000
Pulaski-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 25x100 ... 1,250
Pulaski-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 25x100 ... 1,250
Raymond-st., e. s., 328.2 ft. n. of St. Felix-st., 44x138.10x12.9x31.7 ... 16,000
Skillman-st., w. s., 121.4 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 18.2x100, h. and l. ... 5,728
Stockholm-st. and Bushwick-av. Boulevard, n. e. corner, 175x100 ... 6,000
VanBuren-st., n. s., 111.10 ft. e. of Patchen-av., 25x54.1x27x64 ... 1,000
Warren-st., s. w. s., 283.4 ft. n. w. of Smith-st., 16.8x100 ... 6,500
10th-st., s. s., 383.4 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.8x100 ... 1,800
11th-st., n. e. s., 165.9 ft. n. w. of 6th-av., 180x80 ... 4,500
17th-st., n. e. s., 300 ft. s. e. of 3d-av., 21.5x100.2 ... 8,000
Carlton-av., e. s., 149 ft. s. of Myrtle-av., 75x100 ... 14,000
Franklin-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Pacific-st., 20x80 ... 8,000
Fulton-av., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Rochester-av., 25x100 ... 2,000
Greene-av., s. by s., 300 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 150x100 ... 9,000
Harrison-av., n. e. s., 45 ft. n. w. of Lynch-st., 22x100, q. c. ... 200
Liberty-av., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Adams-st., 50x100 ... 3,500
Union-av. and Jackson-st., n. e. corner, 50x100 ... 2,125
Willoughby-av., s. s., 20 ft. w. of Ryerson-st., 20x75 ... 9,500
Lots Nos. 225, 226, 227 and 228, map of heirs of Whitehead Howard, No. 799 ... 1,500

QUEENS COUNTY.

Astoria.

Elm-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of Spring-st., 50x150 ... $1,000

Clarenceville.

Myrtle-av., w. s., 200 ft. s. of Atlantic-av., 50x100 ... $275

North Hempstead.

Road from Plains to Glen Cove, e. s., adjoining Lewis', 3 acres ... $1,200
North Hempstead to Flushing turnpike, and road to Glen Cove, n. e. corner, 30 acres ... 4,569
Middleneck road, e. s., adjoining Onderdonk ... }
Middleneck road, w. s., adjoining Onderdonk ... } 180 acres, Underhill's. 22,000

Newtown.

Newtown and Bushwick turnpike, n. s., adjoining Devine, two acres and buildings ... $18,000
Lots Nos. 2, 3, 15, 164, 165, 166 Tousey's map ... 500

Oyster Bay.

New road through Anstice's land, w. s., 96x181x123x203 ... $425

Winfield.

Lot No. 5, block No. 6, Monroe-st., s. s., 25x100 ... $200

Woodside.

Lots Nos. 623 and 625, each 25x100 ... $600

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Bedford.

Bedford village to Mt. Kisco road, n. s., T. G. Miller's property ... $6,000

East-Chester.

Jackson-st., s. s. Lots Nos. 60 and 61, G. A. Lacchi's property ... $3,500

Morrisania.

136-st., s. s., 216 ft. e. of Alexander-av., 40x100 ... $11,000
Avenue A, e. s., 150 ft. s. of Cedar-st., 17x100 ... }
Carr-av., e. s., 200 ft. s. of John-st., 196x216 ... } 43,500

White Plains.

Cambridge-av., n. e. s., adj. C. H. Davis', 100x126 ... $600

West Farms.

Fulton-st. and Elliot-av., 148x135 ... }
Bleecker-st. and Barker-av., s. w. corner, 140x468 ... } $4,410

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Adams-st., n. s., 55 ft. from Downing-st., 25x95 ... $2,400
Academy and Newark sts., s. e. corner, 27x99 ... 2,200
Clay-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of High-st., 22x100 ... }
Clay-st., s. s., 172 ft. e. of High-st., 3x100 ... } 2,800
Clinton-av., n. s., Walsh to Peters, 105x215x49x50 ... 71,000
Mt. Pleasant-av., w. s., 201 ft. s. of Harvey-st., 200x100 ... 7,200
Mt. Pleasant-av., w. s., 151 ft. s. of Harvey-st., 50x199.11 ... 14,000
Newton-st., w. s., 151 ft. n. of 14th-av., 24x98 ... 2,800
New-York-av., n. s., 95 ft. from Walnut-st., 25x95 ... 2,625
Park-place, e. s., Baldwin's to Whitehead's, 25x198 ... 3,000
Wright-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Frelinghuysen-av., 25x100 ... 975

East Orange.

Cherry-st., n. s., adjoining McIlvain's property, 100x197 ... $3,750

Bergen.

An undivided ⅗ of lot n. corner of Washington-av. and Morris Canal, 350x362 ... $20,000
Marion road, e. s., adjoining lands of N. Ward's, 76x219 ... 10,500

Hudson City.

Vine-st., n. s., 199 ft. w. of Chestnut-av., 13x64 ... $1,600
Mahdeville-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of Montgomery-av., 25x100 ... 2,025
Vine-st., n. s., 212 ft. w. of Chestnut-av., 13x61 ... 1,600

Hoboken.

Church-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 20x75 ... $2,200

Jersey City.

Bergen and Warren sts., w. corner, 50x50 ... $3,800
Grove-st., e. s., 39 ft. s. of York-st., 26x82 ... 10,000
Warren-st., w. s., 80 ft. s. of York-st., 22x75 ... 9,300

North Bergen.

Fisher-av., lots Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20, map Glanville, each 25x138 ... $500

Greenville.

Searing-av., lot No. 16, block 2, Merseles' map 25x100 ... $1,585

West Hoboken.

West and Stevens sts., s. e. corner, 25x100 ... $3,000
Hague-st., n. s., 124 ft. e. of West-st., 25x100 ... 1,300

Union.

Lot No. 136, block 10, map of North Hoboken, 25x100 ... $425

RICHMOND COUNTY, STATEN ISLAND.

Mariner's Harbor.

Indefinite plot, adjoining Barnet Jones and Harriet A. Lindsey's ... $400

Middletown.

Targer-st., Sarah J. Gourlay's, 100x100x100x128, ½ share ... $400

Northfield.

Union-av., N. Van Name's, adjoining J. Van Name's, 100x63.6x210x300x289x272.6 ... $900

Port Richmond.

Shore road, adjoining John W. Barnes', J. Burgher's property, 28x90 ... $1,500

Tompkinsville.

Swan and Van Duzer sts., corner of, 120.3x122 ... }
Plot adjoining J. Baker's, 27.6x144x9.2x146.6 ... } $900

Westfield.

Quarantine to Amboy ferry road, adjoining J. Bedell's, 32 acres ... $3,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
NO. 182 GRAND-ST.
Special attention given to the care and management of property. Houses and stores rented.

AN ELEGANT CORNER HOUSE FOR sale on 5th-av., above 42d-st., admirably planned for a large and elegant establishment. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

Large plot of ground in the lower part of the City, valuable for manufacturing purposes; four lots, about 80x100 on Rose-st., and one lot adjoining the rear on Vandewater-st., formerly occupied as a sugar refinery; two sections of modern tubular boilers in good order ready for use on the premises. Apply at OCKERSHAUSEN BROS', Nos. 16 and 18 Rose-st.

A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown-stone house, French-roof, high-stoop; basement and first story trimmed with hard wood and frescoed; plumbed throughout with tin-lined lead pipe; will be sold, furnished or unfurnished, or leased for a term of years, with furniture; house 20x60; lot 20x98.9; possession at any time. Inquire on the premises, No. 305 West 33d-st. A. H. HORTON.

FOR SALE—ON LEXINGTON-AV., CORNER of 62d-st., a first-class three-story high-stoop brown-stone French-roof house, fronting on the avenue, with three additional lots and stable, making a plot 100 feet on avenue by 75 feet on 62d-st. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

THE FINE WELL-LOCATED THREE-story high-stoop brick houses No. 320 33d-st., 316, and No. 230 47th-st., both are in good order, contain all modern improvements, and are convenient to Broadway and 8th-av. cars; they must be sold. Apply to owner, 149 West 46th-st., before 12, and evenings.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW BROWN-STONE front houses, four stories high, with Mansard roofs, Nos. 74 Park-av. and 33 East 38th-st.; finished in modern style with hard wood, and ready for immediate occupation. Apply on the premises, or to LEE & ALVORD, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS AND VERY elegantly-furnished four-story brown-stone house, situated on 5th-av., near Madison-square; to be sold as it stands, with its elegant furniture, on account of the owner going abroad. Full particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOLLOWing eligible dwellings, with moderate improvements: No. 78 7th-st., near 2d-av., No. 235 West 41st-st., near 7th-av., No. 245 West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Apply to J. B. NONES, No. 322 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR LET—FURNISHED, A most complete high-stoop four-story house to be found for moderate-sized family; perfect order; has every convenience for comfort; all modern improvements. Apply at No. 314 East 9th-st., near 2d-av.

FOR SALE—2D-ST., EXTRA SIZE, CHOICE location; 32d-st., 33d, 34th, 36th, 37th, 38th, and 42d sts.; also on 5th and Madison avs., with and without furniture. WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON, Auctioneers, No. 91 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY LARGE AND VALUable corner on Chatham-st.; price $175,000. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON GREENE-av., between Hall and Ryerson sts., four new brown-stone houses, extra built; with all modern improvements; terms easy. For particulars apply to GEORGE WILSON, Secretary Chamber of Commerce, No. 63 William-st., or to PATRICK WILLIAMS, on the premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT CORNWALL, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.,

Within two miles of three railroad stations, two and a half hours from City, a well-built house, on a handsome site, near church and school-house; fine neighborhood; very healthy; beautiful scenery; ten rooms, piazza, lawn; first-rate out-buildings; five acres of choice fruit and fifteen acres of fertile meadow; price $7,000; only $2,500 cash; balance easy. Call on or address GEO. W. VAN SICLEN, counselor at law, No. 133 Nassau-st.

RUTHERFURD PARK,

N. J. The most beautiful, healthy and accessible suburb of New-York.

SUPERIOR BUILDING SITES
and four handsome cottages, ready May 1,
For Sale on Rutherfurd Heights,
100 feet above tide water, overlooking the Passaic River and valley, and equidistant from the Delaware and Lackawanna and Erie Railroads. Luxurious accommodations at all hours in 40 minutes,
AT LESS THAN OMNIBUS FARE.
H. A. BAKER, Civil Engineer at Rutherfurd Park, or GEO. E. WOODWARD, 191 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE AT MOUNT VERNON,

Forty-five minutes from City by New-Haven Railroad, a neat, cosy house; ten rooms; French roof; lot 100x105; five minutes' walk from depot; only $2,000 cash, balance easy. Call on or address GEO. W. VAN SICLEN, counselor at law, No. 133 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE AT GENEVA, ON SENECA LAKE—An elegant brick house, designed by one of the best architects, and built in the most substantial and thorough manner. The interior wood work is of native woods, finished in oil. The house is supplied with water and gas, and warmed by steam, and furnished with all modern improvements, to an extent seldom found away from our larger cities. With the house are twenty acres of land, well planted with fruit and ornamental trees, and tastefully laid out. The views from the place of the lake and surrounding country are very beautiful. For further particulars inquire of E. H. HURD, Esq., Geneva, or of the PRESIDENT OF THE MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, New-York.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE OR LEASE AT DULUTH, MINN., (the terminus of the Lake Superior and Mississippi and Northern Pacific Railroads,) the large hotel known as the Clark House, being the chief hotel in the city, entirely new and ready to be immediately furnished and occupied. It contains eighty-six rooms. The location is in the most desirable part of the city, and the business this year will be exceedingly large and profitable. This opportunity is very unusual. Apply immediately to WM. L. BANNING, President, St. Paul, Minn., or to the office of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, No. 125 South 5th-st., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—PARTLY FURnished, at Greenwich, Conn., a gentleman's country-seat, built in Italian villa style; 14 rooms; grounds handsomely laid out, fine shade and ornamental trees, shrubbery, fruit of all kinds; stable, carriage-house and poultry yard; a fine well of purest water; the property commands a full view of the Sound, is perfectly healthy, and in close proximity to churches, schools and markets. A very desirable family residence, and in complete order for immediate occupation. For further particulars and permits apply to FRANCIS TOMES, Jr., or S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 194 Broadway.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—FOR SALE OR rent, furnished, the elegant country-seat of the late Major T. R. Brayton, at Owego, N. Y., on the Erie Railroad, nine hours from New-York City, and once known as the "Glen Mary" of N. P. Willis; grounds twenty acres, beautifully shaded and fruited, with large cold grapery; house one of the finest dwellings in the State, large and completely modern, with furnace, gas, hot and cold water, and piazzas on three sides, and all commanding magnificent views of the Valley of the Susquehanna. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, AT GREENWICH, CONN., handsome property; house built expressly for the present owner; stables, barn and other out-buildings; five acres of land (or more if desired) laid out in lawn, garden and shrubbery, all in perfect order, will be sold, together with furniture and stock, at a low price; a large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years at 6 per cent. For further particulars and permit to view the premises inquire of owner, FRANCIS TOMES, Jr., No. 194 Broadway.

TO LET—NEAR ASTORIA, L. I., TWO MILES by the River Road, the residence of the late Peter Luyster, with 10 acres of land; price $800. The house is large and conveniently arranged, location high and healthy, fine views of East River and surrounding country; good out-buildings; if desired more land can be arranged for. Apply to SAMUEL H. MOORE, No. 236 Front-st., or to Conklin steam-boat landing, Astoria.

LENOX, BERKSHIRE COUNTY.—A desirable place in the hill country of Berkshire, at Lenox, Mass., for sale at a bargain; house contains eight or nine rooms, and is of cottage style, with about one and one-half acres of land, and located near Mrs. Schermerhorn, Mr. Ogden Haggerty, and Mrs. Ogden Hoffman, &c.; price $2,600. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, IN WEST-chester County, within ten minutes' drive of depot, a large first-class country residence; 15 rooms; with carriage-house, stable, and everything pertaining to a first-class place; 11 acres; grounds beautifully laid out; fruit of every description; splendid view of Long Island Sound. Apply to G. G. G., Box No. 104 Times Office. Price $80,000.

ORANGE—MOUNTAIN SIDE—ELEgant residence; all conveniences; stables; ample accommodations; billiard-room; entrance lodge; eight acres under highest cultivation; fruit, shade, ornamental trees; commanding extensive views. Photographs and particulars apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine, Orange Real Estate Agents.

A FARM OF ABOUT THIRTEEN acres of land, at Greenfield Hill, Conn., for sale; good dwelling-house, in perfect order, store and store-house, barn and all necessary out-buildings, young apple orchard, fine garden in high state of cultivation. For sale at a great sacrifice. Price, $4,500. Address J. W. HAWLEY, Birmingham, Conn.

FOR SALE—ON THROG'S NECK, WEST-chester, 5½ miles from Harlem, and opposite Whitestone, East River, consisting of 50 acres and buildings, advertised to be sold by Bleecker, Son & Co. in March, is postponed to TUESDAY, April 19, on the premises.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO rent, furnished, a Gothic stone cottage, with seven rooms, in first-rate order, and new barn, with one acre of land, and plenty of shade and fruit trees. For terms and full information apply to the owner, at No. 56 Cedar-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

LONG BRANCH HOTEL.—FOR SALE, one of the best houses at the Branch, completely furnished, in good order, and ready for the coming season. Summer earnings, $120,000. Responsible parties only need apply to FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT RUTHERFURD PARK, N. J., 37 minutes from foot of Chambers-st., a new and tasteful cottage, with Mansard roof, containing nine rooms, furnished; lot 50x142; price $5,500; with furniture $7,500. Address H. H. M., Box No. 53 Post-office, New-York.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.—FOR SALE, A very attractive building spot, 136 feet front on the Kills, containing about 22 lots; a beautiful water front. For price and terms, apply to A. D. MELLICK, No. 67 William-st.

HOBOKEN.—THREE-STORY AND BASEment house and lot for sale; price, $7,250. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 223 West-st. of J. A. CARNIE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BARGAIN.—A NEAT TWO-STORY RESIdence, with extension, very pleasantly located in Bloomfield, N. J., twelve miles from the City, near the depot, and convenient to churches, schools, &c.; $7,800; furniture if desired. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—OR THE FIRST WITH THE third floor to let to a small family, a house with all modern improvements, in a first-class locality; ten minutes' walk from Chestnut-st. Depot. Inquire on the premises, No. 1,175 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

ALL KINDS OF LANDS IN VIRGINIA, West Virginia, and in the South, for sale by the New-York Southern Land Company, 58 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET AT CORNWALL, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.,

Supervisor Orr's beautiful place, ten minutes' walk from Valley Station, on Newburg Short Cut, Erie Railroad, two hours from City; in the midst of lovely scenery; three miles from Willis' Idlewild; modern house, 48x32, piazza, seventeen fine rooms; commanding situation; lawn; Summer-house; first-class stables and out-buildings; two acres of garden and fruit; will let furnished for season, $150 per month, or for year, $100 per month, to private family; more for boarding-house; will sell. Call or address GEO. W. VAN SICLEN, counselor at law, No. 133 Nassau-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE COUNTRY-seat of Gen. Morell, known as Beechwood, and the home of the late Dr. Creighton, at Scarborough Station, thirty miles from New-York. The mansion is large, has all the modern improvements, and contains twenty rooms; delightfully located in a plot of about sixty acres; the grounds are beautiful; abundance of fruits, greenhouse, cold graperies, about 600 vines of foreign varieties. To rent to a private family only for eighteen months, or perhaps a longer period. Full information from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—COUNTRY-SEAT on East River, half mile above Astoria; house double; 23 rooms; paintings, bronzes, statuary, furnace and double sashes; grounds, 10 acres, lawn facing river; flower and kitchen gardens; 600 monthly rose bushes; finest varieties of all kinds of fruits; stable, barns, hot-house, ice-house, bath-house; ferry to 92d-st. every quarter hour; steam-boat to Peck-slip eight times a day; house inhabited by present owner thirteen years without a case of ague in family. Apply at No. 409 West 23d-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FURNISHED, AN exceedingly comfortable, thoroughly furnished house, 13 rooms, furnace, water introduced, about 14 acres of land, fruit, &c., 65 minutes from the City Hall, high ground, healthy, palisades in view, convenient to churches, excellent schools and stores; rent very low, $1,800 a year, or would be rented for the Summer. Apply at No. 4 Hanover-st., to E. P. BOSTWICK or F. B. ELLIOTT.

TO RENT—FOR ONE YEAR, FURNISHED, a four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, No. 117 West 34th-st.; the house was built for the owner by days' work; is 25x85; warmed by Baker & Smith's steam apparatus; has been finished one year and occupied six months; the furniture, carpets, gas-fixtures, &c., are all entirely new and of the best description; will be rented to a private family only. Apply to the owner, on the premises, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. THOS. P. GRINNELL.

TO RENT AND FURNITURE FOR sale, near Jamaica, L. I., in a perfectly healthy and cool location, a double cottage-house, ten rooms, carriage-house, &c.; two acres of land, fruit, shade-trees, &c.; the house is completely furnished, and will be sold at a bargain; also, horses, cow, fowls, &c., for sale if wanted, the owner declining housekeeping; rent of house $500; four railroads; commutation $48 a year. Inquire of J. F. CURRAN, No. 18 John-st.

TO LET—NEAR DUNELLEN, TWENTY-seven miles from New-York, on Central Railroad of New-Jersey, a pleasantly-located cottage, with carriage-house, stable, and other out-buildings, all in perfect order; two acres of land in lawn and garden; fruit and ornamental trees; rent moderate. Apply to W. S. STEVENS, Dunellen Depot, or address Post-office Box No. 660, New-York.

TO RENT AT TARRYTOWN—A COUNtry-seat, ten minutes' walk from depot, containing thirty acres, furnished house, with all modern improvements; also stable and carriage-house, fine shade-trees, lawn and garden; for extensive and magnificent river and inland views, the place has no superior, if equal, on the entire Hudson. Inquire immediately of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE THIRTEENTH HOUSE AND garden lot, west of Boulevard-place, (10th-av.,) on north side of 69th-st., being of brick, two-stories, and high basement, with good cellar, hot and cold water, and gas throughout, in good order and newly painted. Apply to owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 192 Broadway.

FOR RENT IN LLEWELLYN PARK, Orange, N. J., adjoining Ramble, cottage residence, eleven rooms, modern conveniences; stable; delightful location; price low; will sell reasonably if desired. Apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine, New-York; Orange, N. J., Real Estate Agents.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR ONE OR two years, at Clifton, Weehawken Heights, to a private family only, a large mansion, in the vicinity of the costly residences of Messrs. Dewer, King, Brown and others. Rent, $3,000 per annum. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—THE MANSION-HOUSE AND grounds of the late Cornelius Lawrence, suitable for a large boarding-house or private residence. On Broadway, from 133d-st. to 135th-st., through to North River. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT NEW-Brighton, S. I., a fine residence on Richmond-terrace, three minutes' walk of ferry; stable, well, &c., on the place; will be let, furnished, for Summer or year. Apply to WHITTEMORE & CO., No. 54 Exchange-place.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THREE COTtages on Stewart-av., near Fort Hamilton; rent, $300, $350 and $500. Inquire of JOS. DUNDERDALE, Bay Ridge, or Mr. FRANCIS FINCH, on the premises.

SARATOGA.—TO RENT A COMMODIOUS and convenient furnished house, on Broadway, Saratoga; lot 60x150 feet, good garden, fine fruit and shade trees; rent, $1,200 for the season. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET, HANDSOME modern residence in Prospect-st.; all conveniences, 3¼ acres, lawn, shade, fruit, stable; one-quarter mile from station; first-class neighborhood; rent $2,000. BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway.

TO LET AT CATSKILL.—RESIDENCE on the banks of the Hudson, with fine views of the river and mountains; has twelve rooms, fully furnished; carriage and stables. For terms apply on the premises or to ISAAC PRUYN, Catskill.

A HANDSOME FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, unfurnished, near 5th-av., just above 39th-st., will be rented to a careful tenant at a very moderate rent. For full particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—NO. 19 WEST 35th-st., by 5th-av., four-story brown-stone, furnished in good style and in complete order, to a private family only; rent reasonable. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, to a desirable tenant, at a low price, a two-story house, with two acres of ground, with fine lawn and shade trees, five minutes' walk from Vanderbilt Landing. Apply to LEWIS COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.

TO RENT IN WEST WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA—From May 1, a furnished house, five stories, fourteen rooms; all modern conveniences; rent $1,000 for six months. Apply, for particulars, to S. L., No. 210 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

TO LET OR LEASE—A VERY HANDsomely-furnished brown-stone high-stoop house on Park-avenue, in fine condition, to a party who would take good care of it; would be rented at a moderate rent. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO RENT IN PHILADELPHIA—A furnished house, 11 rooms, from June 1 to Oct. 1; rent $70 per month. Apply or address No. 252 South 17th-st.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, AT A LOW rent, one of those beautiful free-stone front houses on lower side of 42d-st., near 5th-av.; possession May 1. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—A THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house on 29th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.; will be renovated to suit tenant. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT ON KINGSBRIDGE ROAD—A cottage house, with stable, and five lots of ground, in complete order. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway.

TO RENT—THE VERY DESIRABLE BRICK house, No. 102 East 17th-st., one door from 4th-av.; to a good tenant the rent would be low. For permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET, LOW—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, house, stable, &c., fronting on Bloomingdale Road and Hudson River; good water; large garden; splendid views. Apply to E. WHITE, No. 31 5th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN 11th-st. near 5th-av. to a private family only; house has dining-room extension, stationary washtubs, &c., and is handsomely furnished. Apply at 65 Liberty-st.

TO RENT—THE SECOND AND THIRD floors of three-story house No. 56 East 41st-st.; immediate possession given. LEVI COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE FINE STORE corner of Broadway and Broome-st., now occupied by E. V. Haughwout & Co., 63 feet front by 100 feet deep; five stories high, beside basement and sub-basement. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT OF No. 9 John-st., near Broadway. Apply to NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, corner John-st.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES, IN the first-class building No. 4 Warren-st.; only 90 feet from Broadway. JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 4 Warren-st.

TO LET—AT LOW RENT, TWO-STORY ATTIC and store brick house, No. 394 Broome-st.; also, store No. 390 Broome-st. Apply to AARON HARDMAN, No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

BROADWAY.—TO LET, FIRST, SECOND and third lofts, also basement, No. 682 Broadway; rooms and floors, Nos. 696 and 698 Broadway. Inquire of C. WITTY, No. 688 Broadway.

TO LET—NO. 762 BROADWAY, THE FOURTH floor; rent $400 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STORE TO RENT—ON 8TH-AV., WITH good basement; size 21x50. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway.

FINE LARGE STABLE AND CARRIAGE-HOUSE to rent, No. 1 West 13th-st., near 5th-av.

PLATT-ST.—TO LET, WELL-LIGHTED store, 23x80, four stories and basement; early possession. Apply to GEORGE W. BRUCE, 1 Platt-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET, IN TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

INSURANCE COMPANY'S OFFICE.

INSURANCE COMPANIES wanting to hire from 1st May a first floor on Montague-st., Brooklyn, may apply to MARCUS H. LAING, No. 42 John-st. Rent, $2,000.

OFFICES TO RENT—IN THE BIBLE House; desirable offices on second and third stories. Apply at Treasurer's office, 4th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

A—TWO FINE STORES WITH BASEments to let, together or separately, 25 by 75 each. Terms low. Nos. 14 and 16 4th-av.

FACTORIES TO LET—APPLY AT NO. 192 Broadway, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED FOR LEASE—BY A FAMILY (four adults) a convenient three-story house; must be modern, and in an accessible and respectable locality. Address, with terms, &c., J. B. M., Box No. 109 Times Office.

APARTMENTS WANTED BY LADY and son; three or four rooms in private house; rent $300 per annum. Address B. H., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, a small second or third floor in a private house, on West side. Address M. B., Box No. 115 Times office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY ON 22D and 23D STS., NEAR THE EAST RIVER WITH VACANT LOTS ADJOINING.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 7, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the executors of the late W. D. Mangam, deceased,

The valuable mill property on the south side of 23d-st., between 1st-av and Avenue A, and known as the Corn Exchange Mills. The mill is a large five-story brick building, well built and heavily timbered, with engine-room, stables, &c., attached, covering an area of about 80x200 feet. The engine is but one year old, 500 horse-power and of the most approved construction. There are thirteen run of stone, elevators, conveyors, shoots, &c., adapted to save labor and conduct the business with economy. These mills received a large run of custom up to the time business was discontinued, on 1st of March, 1870. They were established by the late W. D. Mangam, are in perfect order and capable of grinding and handling 5,000 bushels of corn per day of ten hours.

Also, four lots adjoining the mill on each side, and running through from 23d to 22d-st., which will be sold in connection with or without the mill, as may be desired. Terms made very easy.

W. S. LAWRENCE,
DAVID BAILEY,
EDGAR B. MANGAM,
S. S. MANGAM,
CHARLES PRATT,
Executors of W. D. MANGAM.

For maps and particulars apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN MURPHY against SOPHIA E. ROBERTS.—Order for sale on foreclosure of mechanic's lien.—In pursuance of a judgment of this Court, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of March, 1870, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named for that purpose, will expose for sale, at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 8th day of April, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, by James M. Miller, Esq., real estate auctioneer, all the right, title and interest which the said Sophia E. Roberts had to the following described premises on the 11th day of February, 1869, to wit: All those certain lots of land, with the dwelling-houses thereon erected, in the Eighteenth (late Sixteenth) Ward of the said City of New-York, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the south-easterly line of Union-place with the south-westerly line of Seventeenth-street, thence running south-easterly along the said south-westerly line of Seventeenth-street one hundred and twenty-five feet, thence running south-westerly and parallel with the south-easterly line of Union-place fifty-three feet, thence north-westerly, and parallel with Seventeenth-street one hundred and twenty-five feet, to the south-easterly line of Union-place, and thence along the said south-easterly line of Union-place, north-easterly fifty-three feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, March 14, 1870.
THOMAS H. LANDON, Referee.
WILLIAM H. ROONEY, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 15 Nassau-st., New-York.
The above sale is postponed to WEDNESDAY, April 20, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, at the same place.—New-York, April 6, 1870.
THOMAS H. LANDON, Referee.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 12, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

Forty-four acres of land in the town of Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., lying between and close to Central Park-av. and Woodlawn Depot, Harlem Railroad, belonging to the estate of Abraham Valentine, deceased. This property is in the district of Westchester County now under control of the Central Park Commissioners, and is only two miles from the City of New-York, at Kingsbridge. Land is rolling, mostly high, fine air, pure water and healthy. Will be sold in four parcels. Sale peremptory; title indisputable. Possession immediate upon delivery of the deed. Persons on the ground to show the property. Conveyances at all hours at Williamsbridge Depot, Harlem Railroad. Sales maps, with full particulars, at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

J. A. VANDERVEER, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, APRIL 11, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the City Sales-room, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn, Burns' Hotel at Sheepshead Bay, with one acre on the water; large building, 27 rooms; stables, sheds, small dwelling, bath-houses, &c. Terms easy; immediate possession. PEED & VANDERVEER, No. 15 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BENJAMIN LODER, bankrupt.—Assignee's sale.

Notice is hereby given that the subscriber, assignee of the above-named bankrupt, will sell at public auction on the 29th day of April, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-street, opposite the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, Kings County, the following property, viz.: First—All that certain lot of land with the dwelling-house thereon, situate on the southerly side of Partition-street, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of said Partition-street and distant one hundred and thirty-three feet and nine inches westerly from the intersection of the southerly side or line of Partition-street with the westerly side or line of Conover-street; thence north-westerly along the said southerly side of Partition-street sixteen feet and eight inches; thence south-westerly on a straight line and parallel with Conover-street and partly through the center of a party wall one hundred feet; thence south-easterly and parallel with Partition-street sixteen feet and eight inches; thence north-easterly and parallel with Conover-street and partly through the center of a party wall one hundred feet to Partition-street, the point or place of beginning.

Also, all those twelve certain lots of land situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of Brooklyn aforesaid, taken together are bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the north-westerly corner of Dwight and Walcott streets, from thence running northerly along the westerly side of Dwight-street two hundred feet to Sullivan-street, thence westerly along the southerly side of Sullivan-street one hundred feet, thence southerly and parallel with Dwight-street two hundred feet to Walcott-street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of Walcott-street two hundred feet to the point or place of beginning.

Also, all those ten certain lots of land situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of Brooklyn aforesaid, taken together are bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the north-westerly corner of Dwight and Dikeman streets, from thence running northerly along the westerly side of Dwight-street two hundred feet to Walcott-street, thence westerly along the southerly side of Walcott-street ninety feet, thence southerly and parallel with Dwight-street two hundred feet to Dikeman-street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of Dikeman-street ninety feet to the point or place of beginning.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of Brooklyn, aforesaid, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at the intersection of the middle lines of Maspeth and Varick avenues, as laid down on a map filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, by the Commissioners appointed for that purpose, under an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed April 14, 1852, entitled "An act authorizing a permanent plan to be made for the location of streets, roads, and avenues in the Town of Bushwick, in the County of Kings;" running thence easterly along the middle line of Maspeth-avenue to the middle line of Stewart-avenue, as laid down on said map; thence northerly along said middle line of Stewart-avenue to the middle line of Bullion-street, thence easterly along said middle line of Bullion-street to land of William Cooper, thence southerly along said last-mentioned land to the southerly side thereof, at or about the middle line of Maspeth-avenue, being the land used as a road by the Maspeth and Williamsburg Plank-road Company, thence easterly along said last-mentioned land to a point distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Gardiner-avenue, as laid down on said map; thence southerly parallel with said Gardiner-avenue, two hundred and sixty feet more or less, to the middle line of Orient-avenue, thence easterly along the middle line of Orient-avenue one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the middle line of Gardiner-avenue, thence southerly along said middle line of Gardiner-avenue to a point where the southerly line of Orient-avenue would intersect the same, thence again southerly and still along the central line of Gardiner-avenue seventy-five feet, thence westerly parallel with Orient-avenue to land of Stephen R. Masters, thence northerly along the line of last-mentioned land to the land of Charles de Bevoise, thence north-westerly along the last-mentioned land to land conveyed to John Jacob de Bevoise and others by deed dated May 1, 1855, and thence easterly along said last-mentioned land to the place of beginning.

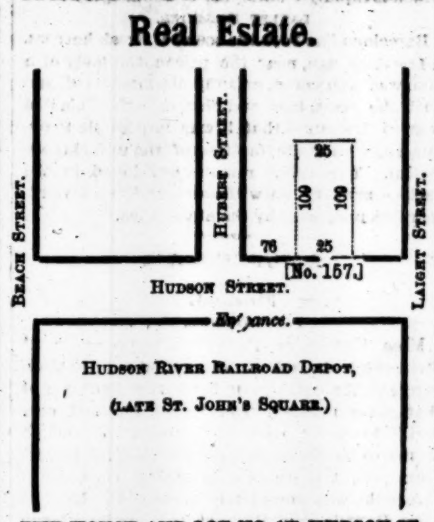
And also all that certain other piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the ward and city aforesaid, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at the intersection of the middle line of Vandervoort-avenue and Ames-street, as laid down on said map running thence southerly along said middle line of Vandervoort-avenue to the middle line of Bullion-street, as laid down on said map, thence easterly along said middle line of Bullion-street to land of Anthony Betts, thence along said last-mentioned land to the land of Boerum or Crawford and others, thence northerly along the line of last-mentioned land to the middle line of Porter-street, and thence easterly along said last mentioned land to the middle line of Porter-avenue, thence northerly along the middle line of Porter-avenue to the middle line of Ames-street, and thence westerly along the middle line of Ames-street to the middle line of Vandervoort-avenue, the point of beginning.

Also, a bond secured by a mortgage on real estate in said City of Brooklyn, to secure the payment of the sum of $1,150; also, three do. do. of $400 each; also, one do. do. of $375; also, two do. do. of $350 each; also, four do. do. of $300 each; also, one do. do. of $250; also, two do. do. of $200 each; and also, one do. do. of $175.—Dated New-York, April 6, 1870.
RICHARD WARREN, Assignee in Bankruptcy, No. 315 Broadway.
THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, Esq., Attorney.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

Auction Sale of Valuable Real Estate.



THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 157 HUDSON-ST., in this City, and which is shown upon the above diagram, will be sold at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on the 20th of April, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers. The sale will be under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee in a partition suit.

Its proximity to the grand Central Depot of the Hudson River Railroad, which is soon also to be used as the principal freight depot of the Harlem Railroad, gives to this property a peculiar value for business purposes. The building is a substantial structure, and one which can easily be adapted to business uses.

The sale will be peremptory and without reserve to the highest bidder.

For further particulars, apply to
PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee, No. 30 Wall-st., or
VAN WINKLE, CANDLER & JAY, Attorneys, &c., No. 48 Wall-st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

COUNTRY-SEAT IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY FOR SALE.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 14, at 11½ A. M., on the premises, the elegant residence of Josiah Dow, Esq., who is about going abroad, situated at Bronxville, Westchester County, five minutes' walk from depot, consisting of the splendid semi-gothic gneiss-stone house, 44x50; about five acres of land, admirably adapted for landscape gardening. Immediately after the sale of the house the furniture will be sold. Photographic views and catalogues at No. 77 Cedar-st.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER—Sales-rooms Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.—On WEDNESDAY, 6th, and THURSDAY, 7th of April, at 11 o'clock each day, at the EXTENSIVE CARRIAGE REPOSITORY OF MESSRS JAS. B. CONE & CO., FORMERLY ADAMS & CONE, NORTH-EAST CORNER GREAT JONES-ST. AND BROADWAY, NO. 684, POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE FINEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF CARRIAGES EVER OFFERED IN THE UNITED STATES AT AUCTION, to be sold without reserve, THE PARTNERSHIP TERMINATING ON THE 1ST OF MAY, AND THE FIRM RETIRING FROM BUSINESS. This extensive stock will be found to comprise about 125 vehicles, the greater portion of which have been manufactured by this well-known firm and Jas. B. Brewster, to their order, expressly for New-York City Broadway trade, and are warranted in every respect. It comprises clarences, landaus, landaulets, coupes, coupelets, barouches, Summer coaches, park phaetons, dog-carts, victorias, cabriolets, six-seat family rockaways, basket phaetons, sundowns, coupe rockaways, light four-passenger rockaways, depot and jagger wagons, light-top and no-top buggies, to include several road wagons and trotting ditto. The trimmings and appointments of the above vehicles will be found to be both elegant and costly, as well as most stylish and tasteful, of the newest designs and latest fashions. The entire stock is of recent manufacture, and warranted in every respect. Also, several sets of double and single harness, made to order, suitable for City use; several strings of bells, robes, rugs, jacks, extra poles, &c., &c., &c. Also, the white horse carved by the workman of this firm; also, the entire store and office fixtures and furniture, including desks, racks, awnings, curtains and shades, double iron safe by Lillie, &c., &c. Terms cash. Catalogues ready on Friday, 25th inst., and will be mailed at request. Stock now on exhibition as above.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF the Supreme Court, of NO. 306 BROADWAY.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 13, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, under the direction of H. M. Garvin, Esq., referee:

BROADWAY.—The valuable extra large lot of ground with five-story brick store, known as No. 306 Broadway, east side, between Franklin and White sts., lot 25x150 feet; 65 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps at No. 3 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ISSUE OF

$1,500,000

BY THE

St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad Company,

BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company (Eastern Division) offer, through the undersigned, the remainder of their First Mortgage Bonds of the issue of

$1,500,000.

The Eastern Division of this road extends from St. Joseph, Mo., to Marysville, Kansas, a distance of 111 miles, of which 43 miles are now completed and in actual working order, and the remainder is being pushed forward with energy and dispatch.

Sufficient iron has been purchased to complete the road, a portion of which has arrived, and the remainder is en route.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, coupon or registered, interest payable 15th February and August, in New-York, London or Frankfort. The bonds have thirty years to run, principal being payable in New-York in GOLD. Trustee—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.

The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,513 per mile, covers a completed road for every bond issued and is a first and ONLY mortgage.

This line, connecting St. Joseph and Fort Kearney, will make a short and through route to California, connecting at the latter point with the Union Pacific Railroad.

The Company have a capital stock of	$10,000,000
And a land grant from Congress of 1,000,000 acres, valued, at the lowest estimate, at	4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
Total	$15,500,000

Price of bonds 97 1-2 and accrued interest IN CURRENCY.

These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.

Pamphlets, maps and information furnished on application to

WM. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
COMMERCIAL AGENTS,
No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.

TANNER & CO.,
FISCAL AGENTS,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE
SIX PER CENT.
WATER LOAN BONDS.
Interest payable 1st January and July at BANK OF AMERICA, New-York. For sale by
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

UNION PACIFIC SECURITIES.
FIRST MORTGAGE, 6 Per Cent., Gold; LAND GRANTS, 7 Per Cent., Currency; INCOME BONDS, 10 Per Cent., Currency; and STOCK, bought and sold. J. S. STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.
Stocks, bonds, gold and Government securities bought and sold on commission.
W. B. LEONARD,
W. C. SHELDON,
W. H. FOSTER.

ADIRONDACK COMPANY, NO. 20 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, March 28, 1870.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at their office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of April next, for the election of Directors and other purposes. C. H. McCORMACK, President.
J. S. BAKER, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 30, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders for the election of thirty Directors and three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, 13th of April next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

THE ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held on MONDAY, April 11, at the banking-house, corner of Bowery and Grand-street. Polls open from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
HENRY T. CHAPMAN, Jr., Cashier.

UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 7 STATE-ST.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of trustees and inspectors of election will be held at the office, TUESDAY, April 12. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. IRA KETCHAM, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN,

Free of United States Tax,

OF THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.'s

FIRST MORTGAGE 50-YEAR BONDS.

THE ANNUAL INTEREST IS FROM NOV. 1, WHICH GOES TO THE PURCHASER,

AT 95.

TRUSTEES.
J. EDGAR THOMSON, Philadelphia;
CHARLES L. FROST, New-York.

These Bonds are payable, principal and interest, in coin, at New-York or London; the interest being payable in May and November.

They are convertible into stock, and are protected by a liberal Sinking Fund.

They are issued upon the several sections of the road only as the same are completed and in successful operation.

They are guaranteed not only by a first lien upon the entire property and franchises of the Company, but also by new current earnings and an ample commerce on the route of the road, and have not to depend for their security upon a traffic which the road itself is expected to create.

Over Three Million Dollars have been already expended on the road.

Eighty-three miles of road are already completed and equipped, and show large earnings; and the remainder of the line is progressing rapidly towards completion.

The State of Iowa, through which this road runs, is one of the richest agricultural sections of America. Its large and extending population, and its immense yield of agricultural products, create a pressing demand for the construction of this road.

The road also runs through the fertile and growing State of Minnesota. It traverses the most enterprising and growing portion of the West, and forms the shortest of the great trunk lines in direct communication with New-York, Chicago and St. Louis.

Having thoroughly investigated all the conditions affecting the security of these bonds, we feel justified in giving them an unqualified indorsement as a first-class and thoroughly safe investment, as secure as a Government bond can possibly be, and paying nearly fifty per cent. more interest than five-twenties.

All marketable securities at their full price, free of commission and express charges, received in payment. Pamphlets and maps furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Financial Agents of the Company.
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.
LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL	$1,000,000
PAID IN	$500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.	G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.	T. S. MARLOR.
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.	JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.	JAMES H. BANKER, Bank of New-York.
H. H. BAXTER, No. 17 Broad-st.	JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.	RUFUS HATCH, No. 17 Broad-st.
	JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.
Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.
Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.
JOHN BONNER, President.
D. W. BERDAN, Manager.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

We offer for sale $150,000
FIRST MORTGAGE
EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD COMPANY,
Indorsed by the State of Alabama.
The bonds are issued upon each section of the road only as the same is completed and in successful operation as a first-class road. The State indorsement can only be obtained by full compliance with these terms. The provisions of the law on this point are of the most stringent character.
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available all parts of the world, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
No. 52 Wall-st.,
JAS. W. TUCKER & CO., No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris,
BANKERS,
Issue Letters of Credit; draw Bills on Paris; buy and sell Bonds and Stocks in London, Paris and Frankfort, and negotiate loans on same.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS,
Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.
Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

PIEDMONT RAILROAD COMPANY.

Coupons maturing April 1, 1870, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Road, will be paid at our office.
LANCASTER, BROWN & CO., No. 23 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, March 30, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed April 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened May 6.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.
JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 432 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 1, 1870.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY—THAT A MEETing of the stockholders of the Knickerbocker Ice Company will be held at their office, No. 432 Canal-st., on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., for the purpose of electing nine trustees and three inspectors for the ensuing year. The polls will be opened from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M., (one hour.) The transfer-books will be closed on Tuesday, the 5th inst., until after election.
WM. JACKSON, Secretary.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 29, 1870.

BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS TO the Preferred Stock of the Quicksilver Mining Company are now open at the Company's office, No. 19 Nassau-st., and will remain open until further notice. Subscribers will pay Five Dollars ($5) per Share at time of subscription, and on notice will surrender common stock, when Preferred Stock will be issued and the common stock canceled share for share. By order. J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BLOCK-HOUSE MINING COMPANY OF CAPE BRETON, NOVA SCOTIA, NO. 42 PINE-ST., March 30, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF SEVEN Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, April 11, 1870. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock M. and remain open one hour. The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th of April, both inclusive. D. B. KEELER, Jr., Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000
PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
CITY OF MONTGOMERY,
CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
AT 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
HOWES & MACY, Bankers,
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 18 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.
These bonds ($500,000) five hundred thousand dollars, are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

$5,000 REWARD.

The undersigned having been advised of the loss in London of the following Bank of England notes, the payment of which has been stopped, viz.:
Eight of £1,000, Nos. 82,542, 82,543, 82,544, 82,545, 82,305, 82,306, 82,307, 82,308, 28th October, 1868.
One of £500, No. 99,383, 27th November, 1868.
Three of £300, Nos. 20,991, 20,992, 22,418, 12th July, 1869.
One of £200, No. 29,713, 11th August, 1869.
Two of £100, Nos. 66,693, 66,743, 10th September, 1869.
Five of £50, Nos. 13,163, 16,836, 16,958, 26,513, 31,751, 9th December, 1869.
Three of £20, Nos. 92,140, 99,252, 99,255, 8th December, 1869.
Three of £10, Nos. 46,409, 46,486, 60,634, 6th October, 1869.
One of £5, No. 73,147, 15th May, 1869, (Liverpool.)
Will pay the above reward for the delivery to them of said notes, or proportionately for any part thereof.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THIS Company having been authorized by an act of the Legislature of Maryland, approved March 31, 1870, to reduce its capital to $500,000, and to distribute amongst its stockholders fifty thousand shares of stock of the Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland, acquired under the consolidation lately effected between the two Companies, the transfer books of this Company will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst., and remain open until SATURDAY, the 16th, when they will be again closed. Those who are then registered as stockholders will be entitled, on and after the 18th inst., to received certificates for an equal amount of consolidation stock, and also new certificates in the reduced capital of this Company, amounting to ten (10) per cent. of the original stock.
J. RICHARDS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 6, 1870.

BONDS STOLEN.—ON FRIDAY LAST, the 1st inst., twelve $1,000 bonds of the New-Haven and Northampton Company were stolen from the office of the subscriber in this city. These bonds are dated April 1, 1870, payable in ten years from date, with six per cent. interest coupons attached, payable the 1st April and 1st October, and are numbered from 50 to 61 inclusive. All persons are cautioned against buying or negotiating these bonds, as payment of the same will be refused by the Company.
S. D. PARDEE,
Treasurer of the New-Haven and Northampton Co.
NEW-HAVEN, April 5, 1870.

GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, "HOWARD BUILDING," NO. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 28, 1870.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Company will be held at the office on TUESDAY, 12th of April next. Poll open from 12 M. until 1 P. M.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 7, 1870.

PREFERRED STOCK.—BOOKS FOR subscriptions to the preferred stock of the Quicksilver Mining Company will be closed at the Company's office, No. 19 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, April 18, at 3 o'clock P. M. By order.
J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Irving Savings Institution.
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW
Will draw interest from April 1, at 6 per cent. on all amounts.
W. W. CONCKLIN, PRESIDENT.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, SEC'Y.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.
SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
All money deposited on or before the 20th of April will draw interest from the 1st of April.
BANK OPEN daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York,
(Opposite Cooper Institute.)
DEPOSITS made on or before APRIL 20 will DRAW INTEREST from APRIL 1, the interest PAYABLE in July.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED on all sums of $5 and upward. ONE DOLLAR received.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
Money deposited on or before April 20 will bear interest from April 1. ASSETS, $7,166,454 14.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN McLEAN, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.
Present rate of interest six per cent. on all sums exceeding $5.
Interest paid or credited in July and January of each year. Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square and New Bowery, New-York.
$1 TO $5,000
may be deposited on or before April 20, and will receive interest from April 1 at SIX PER CENT.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK.
Corner of 8th-av. and West 34th-st.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before APRIL 20 will draw INTEREST from APRIL 1. Six per cent. interest paid.
BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN HOOPER, President.
J. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE APRIL 19 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.
EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.
368 6th-av., (Booth's Theater.) WM. M. GILES, Pres't.
H. K. THURBER, HUGH MURRAY, Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK.
8th-av., corner of 14th-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before April 20 will draw interest from April 1.
Assets, $1,614,313 10; surplus, $133,094 77.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE.—TWO OF SCHENCK'S PLANers, one of Meyer & Hueson's slitting saws, one of Woodbury's best four-sides molding machines and cutters, one of Wright's patent tongue and groove; can be seen running at the factory in Oak-st., below Franklin, Greenpoint, three blocks from 10th or 23d-st. ferry.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW. LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE

Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:

COLUMBIA.....April 9 | IOWA.....April 16
EUROPA.....April 16 | CAMBRIA.....April 30
INDIA.....April 23 | ANGLIA.....May 7

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $70 and $80. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.

Steerage, to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.

Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $28.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Captain PRICE.....April 13, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Captain GREEN.....April 20, at 9½ A. M.
COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS...April 27, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain GUARD.....May 4, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Captain FORSYTH.May 11, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY...May 18, at 4 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 62 Wall-st.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Java, Wednesday, April 6 | Malta, Thursday, April 21
Tarifa, Thursday, April 7 | Russia, Wednes., April 27
Calabria, Wednes., April 13 | Palmyra, Thurs., April 28
Aleppo, Thursday, April 14 | China, Wednesday, May 4
Cuba, Wednesday, April 20 | Nemesis, Thursday, May 5

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage:
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris.....$145, gold.

By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply as the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont...SATURDAY, April 16
ST. LAURENT.....Lemaire..SATURDAY, April 30
PEREIRE.....Duchesne..SATURDAY, May 14
LAFAYETTE.....Rodesau..SATURDAY, May 28

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine,) to BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line will both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, April 16, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, April 19, 8 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 23, 12 M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, April 30, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

HELVETIA, Thomson, Saturday, April 9, at 9 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $80 and $70; Steerage, $30, currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$125 to $170. $60.
according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

APRIL 21—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco April 30, 1870, for China and Japan.

Freight for HENRY CHAUNCEY received until 4 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, April 20. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VANBRICK, April 7.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, April 14.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAM, via Nassau, April 21.

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

POSTPONEMENT.—OFFICE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.—The steamship COLUMBIA, for Havana, will sail on FRIDAY, 8th instant, at 12 M., precisely, and not on Thursday, as previously advertised.
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, April 21, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The new steamers

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Saturday, April 23.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DRAKER, Friday, May 13.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 23 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, April 7, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, April 9, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, April 9, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 92 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, April 12, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR MOBILE,

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP FLAG, Capt. LIEBBURNER.

On WEDNESDAY, April 13, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

Passage to Fernandina, $20.

For Freight or Passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Antin, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. WISE, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TOMLINSON, May 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. BLOOMFIELD, June 23.

These splendid passenger mail ca, schedule time and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 223 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.

10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.

4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.

6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)

11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.

7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.

9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:30 P. M., Peekskill trains.

1:00 and 6:30 P. M., Sing Sing trains.

6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)

NOV. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE Depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 9 A. M., 10 A. M. and 5:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M. (23d-st. 4:45 P. M.,) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)

For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M., (23d-st. 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (23d-st 11 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 2:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6:45 P. M. and 8 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *2:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.
L. D. BUCKLEY, Gen'l Sup't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Valley Stream; Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman in a respectable family, as chamber-maid or as waitress; has unexceptionable City reference from her last place, where she has lived three years. Can be seen until engaged at No. 137 West 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation in a private family as excellent cook; would have no objection to care a house for a lady in the Summer; can be seen at her last employer's; best reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 116 East 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as first-class cook; understands all kinds of baking and desserts; no objection to go with a family to the country for the Summer; City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 122 West 19th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, who understands both English and American cooking, also bread and pastry baking in a private family; would assist with the coarse washing; no objection to the country; good reference. Address No. 4 City Hall-place, upper room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG widow lady as housekeeper; is fully capable to take entire charge of a widower's or a bachelor's house; is refined and of quiet disposition. Address Mrs. J. W. WELDEN, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE; CAN take the full charge of a child from its birth, or growing children, and sew; is a competent person, and kind to children; has nearly three years' reference. Call at present employer's, 62 West 52d-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and sewer, or chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to assist in the care of children; best City reference. Apply at No. 349 East 26th-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERson of Protestant principles a situation as nurse, or would do light chamber-work and sew. Can be seen until engaged at No. 607 3d-av., between 39th and 40th sts., second floor, back rooms.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMpetent woman as first-rate cook; understands her business; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuits; would assist with the washing if required; good City reference. Call at No. 133 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress and chamber-maid, or to take care of children; is a good machine operator; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 209 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking; would do the marketing; capable of taking entire charge where there is a kitchen-maid; good City reference. Call two days at 123 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid or waitress, or waitress and assist with chamber-work; has five years' City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 151 East 32d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse; can take charge of an infant; can operate on a Wheeler & Wilson machine; City references. Call from 10 to 4 o'clock at No. 206 West 27th-st., first floor, back room, No. 3.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as laundress; is a thorough laundress; can do French fluting and does up ladies' fine muslin in the best manner; best City testimonials. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 832.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Scotch woman as cook; no objection to a little washing; good City references. Apply at No. 136 West 31st-st., in private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business; is a good baker; will assist in the washing; City reference. Call at 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as lady's maid and seamstress. Call at her present employer's, No. 222 East 15th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as thorough waitress and chamber-maid in a private family; good recommendations. Call at No. 134 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook or laundress in a private family; has City reference as such. Call for two days at No. 222 East 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as good cook, and would assist with the washing and ironing; has the best City reference. Apply at No. 208 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse and plain sewing; good City references. Call at No. 441 West 33d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid and plain sewing or waiting; best City reference given. Call for two days at No. 241 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman, a situation as cook; best City reference; no objection to the country. No. 133 West 35th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE; a full breast of milk, three months old. Inquire at No. 29 Perry-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general house work. Call at No., 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general house work, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 1 1st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class cook; has best City reference. Call or address No. 158 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress; good City reference. Call or address No. 130 West 20th-st.

WANTED,—A FASHIONABLE DRESS-MAKer would like a few more lady customers at her own residence, No. 130 West 20th-st.

AT BOOKHAM'S, No. 399 4TH-AV., fifty girls and women of all nations; ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, governesses, chamber-maids, excellent cooks, washers and ironers, housekeepers, house-workers, young girls, and those lately landed.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 399 4TH-AV., new No. 835.—For country or City, a large number of professed Protestant and other cooks, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chamber-maids, house-workers, young girls, &c.

ATTENTION.—FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS, well recommended and capable, for City and country, constantly on hand; no delay. Office No. 1,324 Broadway, near 33d-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVATTS., Capable and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Lantitute. No. 1 First-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as nurse; understands the care of an infant thoroughly; has the best City references from her last place, where she lived two years. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as ladies' maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing and dress-making; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; understands all kinds of fine washing and ironing; has traveled extensively for years; is a good traveler; not sea-sick. Call or address No. 313 East 11th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, 23 years of age, a situation as good plain cook in a gentleman's family; has just come from England; has good recommendations. Apply to Mrs. MORRISY, No. 9 Eldridge-st., top floor, front rooms.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamber-work and sewing; is a good machine operator; can make herself generally useful; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 209 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American girl as chamber-maid and waitress, and to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 128 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook, and is willing to do some washing and ironing in a small private family; is a good baker; best of City reference. Call at No. 122 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A GOOD WAITRESS, A SITuation, in City or country; has the best of reference; ten years in one place; would go chamber-work and fine washing. Apply at No. 145 West 30th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl wishes a situation as waitress in a private family; will assist in the chamber-work; the best of City reference. Call at No. 208 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as seamstress and to take care of growing children. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 114 Madison-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, a situation in a private family; good reference from her last place. Call at No. 633 6th-av., in the hair-dressing store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress by a young woman in a private family; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 115 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUation as first-class laundress; has fifteen years' recommendations. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th ava.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, a situation in a private family; is highly competent; can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at 312 East 11th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class waitress; the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTant cook, a situation in a private family; best of reference; would like to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 417 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND economical woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 156 West 41st-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chamber-maid; is a good washer and ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 348 East 22d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND housekeeper by an English woman. Apply at No. 316 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A FRENCH woman as nurse in a family going to Europe. Apply to her present employer, No. 14 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as infant's or child's nurse, or chamber-maid. Apply at No. 126 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook; no objection to washing; has best of reference. Apply at No. 154 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as waitress or chamber-work and plain sewing; good references. Call at No. 107 West 20th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a sober, steady young man; has long experience; good City driver; best reference; Protestant; would go to the country. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG German Swiss, a situation as coachman and gardener; understands both thoroughly; speaks good English; is strictly sober, kind and obliging; good City reference. Address P. A. T., Box 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single, reliable man; is a first-rate fruit, flower and vegetable gardener; understands the care of horse and cow; good City reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a married man, no incumbrance; is a good careful driver, and understands his business thoroughly; has unexceptionable City reference. Call or address R. J., 146 West 23d-st., for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a Protestant young man who thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call or address WAITER, drug-store, Broadway and 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by an Englishman of middle age; thoroughly understands his business, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address T. W., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young man, single, a situation as coachman and gardener in a private family; can milk; is sober and industrious; best references given. Address C. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man having the highest testimonials from his last places; will take care of cow and horse, if required; will be found a faithful, industrious man. Address G. H., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable young man; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTant cook, a situation in a private family; best of reference; would like to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 417 East 17th-st.

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WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable young man; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country; can be found willing and obliging, and a good worker and waiter. Address WILLIAM S., Box 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man to take care of horses and do the work on a gentleman's place; will be found willing and obliging; has best reference from his last employer. Address J. C., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, lately arrived from England, a situation as coachman or groom; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; good references. Address for two days C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a married man; thoroughly understands greenhouse, hot and cold graperies, flowers and vegetables; best City reference. Address for three days WM. COPLEY, florist, Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENer's situation by a single man, who understands his business thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging; good reference from last employer. Address M. C., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as gardener, or to take charge of a gentleman's place; can keep it in first-class order; or to make himself generally useful; has seven years' reference. Address B. M., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a first-class middle-aged single man, sober, reliable and thoroughly competent; good reference. Call or address C. E., at harness-store, No. 25 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE young man a situation as coachman; understands his business in all its branches; has first-class references from former and last employer. Address P. D., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a Protestant young man; understands his business, and is willing to make himself generally useful; City or country; good reference from his late employers in Europe. Address A. M., Box 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man, employment as groom and coachman; will be found a very useful man; he thoroughly understands his business in every respect; very good reference. Address C. M., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man with one child; understands his business; can give the best of City reference. Address JOHN, Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, MARried, no incumbrance, a situation as first-class coachman; five years' reference. Apply at the saddle and harness manufactory, No. 7 Great Jones-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single man; fully understands the business in all its branches, the laying out of grounds, &c. Address A. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, A situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; good references. Address A. G., Box No. 2 Englewood, New-Jersey.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN WITH one child, a situation as gardener in all its branches; no objection to the care of a horse; best City reference. Address T. H., Box 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a man of long practice in greenhouses, graperies, laying out of grounds, &c.; unexceptionable reference. Address F., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man where he can have a home for himself and wife; can groom or drive); wife can embroider. Address J. A., No. 249 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN private family, by a young man who understands his business; would go out with a carriage. Address W. M., No. 1,326 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AND wife, no family, to take charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer; best of City reference. Call for one week at No. 124 Sheriff-st., near Houston.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, or to take the entire charge of a gentleman's country place; is a thorough, practical man; understands well the management of cows, farming, &c.; has had the best of City references attached to place; is sober, industrious and honest; has lived with the present owner, Isaac P. Cushing, Watertown, Mass., for six years, and his reputation accepted; the advertiser is married; single; aged 36. Address H. WATSON, No. 9 Chester-st., Roxbury, Mass.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S situation by a respectable married man who thoroughly understands his business; would take the entire charge of a gentleman's place in the country; best City reference; is sober and industrious. Call or address COACHMAN, trunk-store, No. 949 Broadway, corner 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman in the country; can milk and take care of a small garden; thoroughly understands his business; best of reference from last employer. Can be seen for two days at private stable, No. 55 East 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, sober man, on a gentleman's place; understands painting and glazing and the care of horses and cows; is married; no family; wife understands milk and butter; can come with good references. Address J. S., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S AND GARDENER'S situation by a single man who understands his business thoroughly and will be found willing and obliging, with good reference from last employer; can milk if required. Address P. M., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITH no family, a situation as gardener or assistant gardener or coachman; is willing and obliging; is not afraid of work; first-class reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address J. GALBRAITH, New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y., for one week.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a young man; thoroughly understands his business; is a good groom and careful driver; is strictly temperate, willing and obliging; has undoubted reference from each of his late employers. Address E. J., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant married man as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; has first-class City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Apply or address No. 225 East 23d-st., second floor, Room No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; is a good careful driver; is sober, willing and obliging; can come well recommended from his last employers. Address A. M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable colored young man as waiter in a private family; very attentive to his business; good references can be given from his last place. Apply at Clarendon, between Willoughby and De Kalb avs., fourth house from Willoughby-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man, (Pres

NO HOPE FOR REYNOLDS.

Gov. Hoffman Declines to Grant a Respite.

Definite Medical Examination of the Condemned—He is Not Insane—Preparations for the Execution To-morrow.

There is no hope for REYNOLDS, the murderer of WM. TOWNSEND. The Governor has decided not to interfere with the execution of the sentence. The prisoner will therefore be hanged to-morrow. As is already known, Mr. WM. F. HOWE and his associate partner, Mr. HIMMEL, who defended REYNOLDS on his trial, proceeded to Albany, in company with Prof. ESCHEVENIA, on Monday afternoon, immediately after Judge INGRAHAM announced his decision denying the motion for a stay of proceedings.

These gentlemen presented to Governor HOFFMAN a memorial from several physicians who asserted their belief that REYNOLDS was not of sane mind. The counsel then made an earnest appeal in support of a request for a respite. The Executive listened patiently to the statements of counsel, and decided to take the matter into his own hands, by telegraphing to Dr. JOHN M. CARNOCHAN, the Health Officer of the Port, and Dr. MOSER, of the Governor's staff, to go to the Tombs and examine REYNOLDS critically and thoroughly in regard to his mental condition, and report the result to him.

These physicians proceeded to the City Prison on Tuesday evening, and were admitted by Deputy Warden MARK FINLEY, who escorted them to the office of Miss FOSTER, the matron in charge of the female prison. REYNOLDS was then brought from his cell by the two Deputy Sheriffs who were in charge of the condemned. He was subjected to a thorough and interesting examination, both physically and mentally, every test known to medical science being used. The interview lasted nearly two hours, after which the examining physicians departed without giving the prison officials any idea as to their opinion. REYNOLDS was once more placed in his cell, and at first seemed greatly puzzled by the entire proceeding, though he afterward gleaned enough from the conversation of his keepers to know that a final effort was being made to save him from the scaffold. His seemed much excited over the idea, and at that moment presented the appearance of a man fully alive to the exigencies of his case, and not as of insane.

The physicians made their report to the Governor yesterday morning, and stated that they felt compelled to inform him that the plea of insanity could not be sustained. REYNOLDS, they said, was of a low order of intellect, but fully conscious of his acts and responsible for them as a sane man. He was, in their opinion, as sane as any man in prison, but of extreme cunning.

This report at once decided REYNOLDS' fate, for the Governor, yesterday, at noon, telegraphed to Mr. HOWE, who had returned to the City, that he would not grant the respite. The Governor in his message said that REYNOLDS had been ably defended by his counsel, who had very properly used every proper effort to save his life, which the criminal, both by the laws of God and man, had forfeited. It was now established beyond all controversy that REYNOLDS was perfectly sane, and he should, therefore, not interfere in his case.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. HOWE visited the Tombs, in company with two or three newspaper reporters, and the party was admitted by Mr. FINLEY, who escorted them to Miss FOSTER'S office, and ordered REYNOLDS to be brought from his cell. There were in the room, when REYNOLDS entered, the Deputy Warden, Mr. FINLEY, Miss FOSTER, the matron, and the visitors accompanying Mr. HOWE. As the condemned came into the office, he seemed pleased to see his counsel, who shook hands with him and requested him to be seated. REYNOLDS dropped into a convenient chair and looked up to his counsel with a bland smile in his face. The following conversation then ensued:

Mr. HOWE—I am sorry to see you smile so confidently, REYNOLDS, for I have very disagreeable intelligence to communicate, which is, that after making the most strenuous efforts I have been informed by the Governor that he refuses to interfere in your case. You will therefore be hanged on Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

REYNOLDS, (apparently unmoved)—Well, Sir, I thank you. I must meet my God I suppose.

Mr. HOWE—REYNOLDS, you know that from the moment of your conviction I told you to abandon all hopes of this world, and I urged you to prepare for eternity. Have you done so?

REYNOLDS—I hope I have. I think I have.

Mr. HOWE then said, "I will now bid you good-by," and rose to leave the room, first shaking his client by the hand in a feeling and impressive manner. As he was passing through the door, Mr. HOWE was stopped by REYNOLDS, who exclaimed:

"Mr. HOWE, do come and see me on Friday morning, before I'm hung."

Mr. HOWE—(evidently surprised at the request)—I can be of no possible help to you. Why do you wish to see me?

REYNOLDS—Oh! please come! Please come!

Mr. HOWE—Since it is your wish I shall certainly comply with it. But there is no help for you. Pray go back to your cell and devote your supplications to the God of pardon.

The interview was then closed, and REYNOLDS was escorted back to his cell. The prisoner maintained his usual composure throughout the entire interview, being ruddy, calm and collected. All the others present were visibly affected by the scene.

Last evening at a late hour a quantity of rough lumber was brought in a truck to the prison door, and hurriedly carried inside by the carpenters and the other employes of the prison. Today the scaffold will be erected in the old gallows corner, in front of the female prison, the inmates of that portion of the Tombs having already been removed to more distant quarters. The gallows frame is the same as that used for the execution of BARNEY FRIERY, FRANK TENIS, GEORGE WAGNER and JERRY O'BRIEN, and is constructed upon the approved plan of a weight and pulley instead of the old-fashioned trap. It is as yet undecided who will act as hangman, though some person has been selected by the Sheriff for that duty. Sheriff O'BRIEN has been overrun by applications for tickets of admittance to the execution of REYNOLDS. One of the Deputies remarked in the Park, yester day, to a friend, "that a million of people had been to see the Sheriff," though of course he exaggerated. Beyond the Sheriff's jury, the representatives of the Press, and the sixty Police under command of Capt. JOHN JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct, the number of spectators will not exceed 100, as it is not intended to overcrowd the court-yard.

Up to a late hour last night REYNOLDS remained in spiritual devotions, aided therein by the good priest in attendance upon him. No visitors will be admitted to the Tombs today.

Fifteenth Amendment Jubilee—The Colored Men's Procession.

On Friday morning the colored people of this City will have a grand celebration in honor of the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment. The associations, both military and civic, are to assemble at Washington Parade-ground at 9 o'clock. The line will form on Fifth-avenue, the right resting on Eighth-street. The column will move at 12 o'clock, pass through Eighth-street to Fourth-avenue, down Fourth-avenue to the Bowery, down the Bowery to Canal, down Canal to Hudson, up Hudson to Spring, through Spring to Broadway, up Broadway to Thirty-fourth-street, through Thirty-fourth-street to Madison-avenue, down Madison-avenue to Twenty-third-street, through Twenty-third to Fourth-avenue, down Fourth-avenue to the Cooper Institute, where the parade will be dismissed. In the evening a grand demonstration will be held at the Cooper Institute. The exercises will consist of singing, exhibition of tableaus, music and speeches, by Messrs. FREDERICK DOUGLASS, WENDELL PHILIPS, Rev. H. H. GARNET, and others.

German Immigrant Aid Society.

The trustees of the German Immigrant Aid Society held their regular monthly meeting, at No. 13 Broadway, yesterday afternoon. A report was made showing that of the 11,790 immigrants arrived at this port during March, 5,986 were Germans, against a total of 13,602 immigrants, and among them 6,683 Germans, during the same month last year. Reports were also made, showing that $1,351 50 had been expended for the aid of needy German immigrants during March, and that the funds of the Society on March 31, amounted to $6,539 10. Mr. THOMAS ACHELIS, Jr., and Dr. JOHANNES ROESING were elected members of the Board, to fill vacancies.

The Horse Market.

Since our last report of affairs in East Twenty-fourth-street, trade in heavy work horses has improved, especially in the class of animals that arrive from Lower Canada, while in trotters and in first-class carriage horses it is just as slow as it can well be. COMAN & FITCH report their trade only middling, chiefly owing to the state of the weather, which has been quite unfavorable for showing horses off. They have now their full Spring stock of both saddle and harness horses. The prices obtained have ranged from $400 to $1,000 for single horses, and for matched pairs from $1,000 to $2,000. All the animals in this stable are from New-York State, and are a credit to their breeders, especially a team of iron-gray geldings, three-quarter breed, of stylish action and good travelers. SAUNDERS & SON also report trade dull. They likewise ascribe it to the bad state of the weather. This enterprising firm have leased the Fashion Course, L.I., for five years, and give the liberal sum of $11,500 in prizes of eight different purses. These purses will be trotted for on the 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st of next May, and doubtless will attract many new horses. J. C. DEYO, of Jackanson City, Michigan, breeder and dealer in horses, has just arrived with thirty-two first-class horses for saddle and harness use. In this lot are some elegant phaeton horses, their prices ranging from $200 to $1,000 per head. Mr. DEYO on closely calculating expenses, concludes to sell this stock at $600 and $1,500 per head. One pair of dark bay geldings, fifteen and a half hands high, six years old, trot in three minutes, and got by *Vermont Hero*, are beautiful specimens of the phaeton horses. Close to them stand a pair of powerful bay carriage horses, eleven and a half hands high, with most stylish action.

A. S. CHAMBERLAIN reports trade lively in Lower Canada horses, suitable for heavy farm draught. The prices vary from $150 to $200. He has now 150 head collected from Canada, Ohio and Kentucky. These horses, according to their capabilities for heavy work, sell at from $90 to $200, and from $250 to $1,000. The latter sum, however, is only obtained for both speed and power.

A NEAT THING IN DRY-GOODS.

Ante-War Prices in Williamsburg—One Way of Making Money Through the Post Office.

A case of considerable importance and public interest is at present before the United States Court in Brooklyn. It has come before the Court under the form of a petition, on the part of JAMES SEMLAR, Deputy Postmaster of Williamsburg, to dissolve an injunction obtained by a certain FERDINAND KOHL in the Supreme Court of New-York, before Judge CARDOZO. The Postmaster's petition sets forth that on the 29th November last he received instructions from the Third Assistant Postmaster-General of the United States directing him to forward to the Dead-letter Office at Washington all letters which he might receive addressed to KOHL & Co. The reason for this action on the part of the Government was that they had been notified by Mr. SEMLAR that the so-called FERDINAND KOHL had been previously receiving letters addressed C. F. CHAPMAN & Co. and J. B. HAMILTON & Co.; that the greater part of these letters were either registered or contained money-orders, both of which KOHL had signed for in the name of the firms; and that latterly he had been receiving and signing for similar letters addressed KOHL & Co., while neither of the three firms were known to have any existence or residence in Williamsburg. The Postmaster had also been flooded with communications from all parts of the country, stating that remittances had been sent to the firm in question without either acknowledgment or value having been received from them. Sundry copies of the following circular came into the hands of the Government, and acting on the assertion repeated by the Postmaster in his averment that "KOHL & Co." were "swindlers and common cheats," "a fictitious firm and fictitious persons," they issued the instructions referred to. The circular is a neatly printed little document of three columns, of a size convenient for folding, and is accompanied with samples of the goods, whose prices are quoted. It runs as follows:

NEW CIRCULAR FOR 1869—FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

KOHL & Co., Williamsburg, N. Y., invite attention to their stock of Fall and Winter goods which they offer for sale at popular prices. These goods were purchased at recent auction sales for cash, and are offered at retail at less than wholesale prices. They are not damaged goods, but are warranted as good as represented by the samples. We offer them for sale in patterns of twelve yards each. Any number of additional yards may be had at the same rates. We have selected the following as samples:

Empress cloth, any color, 12 yards for	$6
Black alpaca, 12 yards for	3
Printa, 12 yards for	1
Bleached muslin, 12 yards for	1

We send the goods free by express on receipt of the price. No orders received less than $5 in amount. In sending money send by Post-office money order or by a registered letter, which can be sent from any Post-office. Orders of $25 and upward we will, if desired, send by express, C. O. D. Express charges on the goods and for the return of the money, to be paid by the purchaser. When sent in this way we require a deposit of $5 to be sent with the order, to secure us on the express charges, in case the goods are not called for and are returned to us.

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS TO AGENTS.

We desire an agent in every town and city in the country, and offer as a premium on the first order of $10 which may be sent twelve yards of Empress cloth, of any color desired. For an order of $6 we will give as a premium twelve yards of black alpaca like the sample inclosed.

These premiums are only given on the first order received, in order to introduce our goods. On all subsequent orders we will allow the agents fifteen cents on every dollar sent, payable in goods of their own selection.

All inquiries cheerfully and promptly answered. Write plainly your name, Post-office, county and State, and give the name of your nearest express office. Address all communications to KOHL & CO., Williamsburg, N. Y.

On the 29th November last Mr. SEMLAR refused to deliver any more letters to KOHL & Co., and on the 3d December Judge CARDOZO'S injunction was obtained, restraining him from sending the letters to Washington, or otherwise disposing of them than by delivery to the firm, whom the New-York Court evidently considered unjustly treated. It does not appear, however, that KOHL & Co. have yet obtained possession of their correspondence, and the Government are so little disposed to acquiesce in the ruling of Judge CARDOZO, that they bring the present action to get it set aside. KOHL & CO. appeared by their counsel, Mr. TRAPHAGEN and Mr. DICKERSON, of New-York, and endeavored to prove that the case did not fall within the jurisdiction of the United States Court. This, however, was overruled and evidence was ordered to be led before Commissioner NEWTON, acting as Commissioner in Chancery. District-Attorney ALLEN conducted the case for the Government, and showed that letters had been received from parties, mostly females, in all parts of the Union, even from districts so remote as Kansas and Dakota, complaining of being swindled by KOHL & Co. The sums said to have been remitted by these credulous persons for parcels of dry-goods to be obtained at the alarming sacrifices indicated by the circular, varied from $1 up to $300.

The testimony has been closed, and the decision of the Commissioner reserved.

Chess—Consultation Game.

The subjoined is the game which was played recently at the Brooklyn Chess Club at the close of the Tournament by Messrs. MACKENZIE, PERRIN, DELMAR and SCHULTZE opposed to Messrs. BRENZINGER, MARS, MUNOZ and Dr. WHITE:

EVANS' GAMBIT.

MACKENZIE'S SIDE. White.	BRENZINGER'S SIDE. Black.
1. P to K 4.	P to K 4.
2. Kt to K B 3.	Kt to Q B 3.
3. B to Q B 4.	B to Q B 4.
4. P to Q Kt 4.	B takes Kt P.
5. P to Q B 3.	B to Q B 4.
6. P to Q 4.	P takes P.
7. Castles.	P to Q 3.
8. P takes P.	B to Kt 3.
9. Kt to Q B 3.	Kt to Q R 4.
10. B to Q 3.	Kt to K 2.
11. P to Q 5.	Castles.
12. B to Q Kt 2.	Kt to K Kt 3.
13. Q Kt to K 2.	P to Q B 4.
14. Q to Q 2.	P to K B 3.
15. K to R sq.	B to Q 2.
16. Q R to Q B.	Q R to Q B.
17. Kt to K Kt 3.	B to B 2.
18. Kt to K 5.	B takes Kt.
19. P takes B.	Kt to K 4.
20. B takes Kt.	Q P takes B. (a)
21. B takes Q B P.	P to Q Kt 3.
22. Q R to Q B.	Kt to Kt 2.
23. B to Q R 6. (b)	B to Kt sq.
24. P to K Kt 4.	Kt to B 4.
25. B to K 2.	Q to Q 2. (c)
26. Kt to K R 4.	P to K 5.
27. P to K B 4. (d)	P takes P en pas.
28. P takes P.	Q R to K sq.
29. K R to K sq.	Kt to Q 6.
30. R takes R.	Kt takes R.
31. R to K 6. (e)	Q to K B 5. (f)
32. Q takes Q.	B takes Q.
33. Kt to Kt 2.	B to K 4.
34. Kt to K 3.	Kt takes R P. (g)
35. P to Q 6.	Kt to Kt 5.
36. P to Q 7.	B to B 2.
37. Kt to Q 5. (h)	Kt to B 3.
38. R to K 8.	And the black allies resigned.

COMMENTS ON GAME.

(a) Taking with Q P is considered safer than with K B P.
(b) To compel the Q R to abandon the open file.
(c) Threatening to play P to K 5.
(d) Evidently their only sound reply to black's previous move.
(e) Their best move. If R takes R black retakes with K.
(f) If Q to Q B 4 white replies with P to Q 6.
(g) This move loses the game. They had no time to spare for this capture.
(h) The *coup fusile*.

Quarrymen's Strike—Threats of Violence.

The strike in the quarries on Bloomfield-avenue, Newark, has become more formidable than was at first apprehended. It commenced at the Newark Quarry, employing some fifty men, but has spread to the quarry of Mr. ROBT. MATCHES, employing about fifty hands. Last Summer the men were receiving $2 75 per day, but a slight reduction was made during the Winter months. On the 1st of April the men were informed that the pay during the month would be $2 25 per day, and during the remainder of the Summer $2 50. The men immediately ceased work, and demanded last Summer's scale of prices. This Mr. MILLER did not accede to, and the majority struck—a few non-Union men continuing work. On Monday several of the strikers appeared at the quarry, and hurled stones and other missiles at the men who continued at work, and on Tuesday the following notice was posted upon the side of one of the buildings: "Let it be remembered that there is a general strike, and any man that is found on the premises, let him be either scabber, rock-man, teamster or laborer, or stone-cutter, and death will be his doom." Policemen have been detailed to prevent violence, and serious trouble is apprehended.

Long Island Real Estate.

The sales of Long Island real estate have been quite active the present week. The following is a correct list of the sales as reported:

North Hempstead—Henry T. Hicks to Sidney Mott, forty-eight acres, for $7,000.

Hempstead—Ann E. Creed to Robert Elmore, nine acres, for $4,500. Phebe J. Bergen to Edwin Webb, forty acres, for $4,000.

Flushing—John Divine to Frederick Steffney, two lots, for $3,000. Emeline T. Kirby to Anthon Terry, seven lots, for $7,800.

Newtown—Susan Guinsburg and Edward A. Smith, four lots, for $9,000. Joseph R. Van Meter to James E. Mallory, nineteen lots, for $25,000.

Long Island City—John Higgs to Theodore Wells, two lots, for $4,600.

Jamaica—Joseph Leek to Thomas T. Husson, ten acres, for $4,500.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The following buildings were yesterday reported to the Department of Buildings as unsafe: No. 341 East Eleventh-street, (rear,) unsafe generally; owner, E. F. BAKER. Another building in the extreme rear of the same lot, same owner, needing general repairs. Building on the east side of Broadway, fifty-five feet north of One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, RICHARD BLAKE owner, reported as generally very dangerous. No. 285 South-street, (GEORGE R. SCHIEFFELIN owner, unsafe chimney. No. 14 Baxter-street, (rear,) ABRAHAM ISIDOR owner, an unsafe gable wall reported as needing attention.

Mr. T. G. SHEARMAN, in the consciousness of personal innocence, told the Assembly Committee, at Albany, on the bill to repeal the Erie Directors' classification act, that he had been unable to find any villainy in the Erie Ring, (his clients,) and considered it strong, although silent testimony in favor of their integrity and honor that they had employed him and his partner as their counsel. This is a new view of a lawyer's relations to his client, and makes his services all the more valuable; but then it is not every lawyer who would have the modesty to put the proposition so plainly to the jury. Mr. BURT suggested that Mr. SHEARMAN'S vision was obscured by clouds of greenbacks—but of course this is a mere hypothesis, and has no foundation in fact.

A mass-meeting was held by owners of property on First-avenue at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, Nos. 152 to 160 Third-avenue, last evening, to oppose the laying of the Robbins pavement in First-avenue. Speeches were made by Messrs. S. H. WALES, FERDINAND TRANT, PETER DOLAN, Jos. BECKER and J. H. CRANE. It was resolved to petition the Legislature to secure to the majority in interest of property, owners on any street which has once been paved at their expense the right to prevent the removal of the pavement or substitution of another without their consent.

The concert given by the Sunday-school of the Greene-street M. E. Church, on Tuesday evening, was one of the most successful ever given in this City. The night was stormy, but that did not seem to interfere in the least with the attendance, which was very large. The programme was made up of a rich variety of selections, and, without exception, all of its parts were roundly applauded. The entertainment reflected great credit upon Mr. H. W. STRELLS, who trained the musical parts and led the performances of the evening. So well were the audience pleased that they demanded a repetition, which will occur to-morrow evening and at half-price. Mr. TUTHILL CULVER is the Superintendent of the school, and Rev. A. K. SANFORD pastor of the church. To both of these gentlemen, who are deservedly popular, belongs the credit of maintaining one of the best schools on Manhattan Island.

The report concerning Rev. HORACE COOK, which appeared in yesterday's TIMES, contained one or two misstatements which deserve to be corrected. The reverend clergyman will be arraigned for trial before the New-York East Conference, but will not be defended by a lawyer, a clerical friend (Rev. Mr. BUCKLEY) having undertaken that task. Mr. COOK will not put the Conference to the trouble even of appointing a committee of investigation, but will frankly acknowledge his crime and cast himself entirely upon the mercy of his judges. This will probably result only in his suspension from performing ministerial functions. The case is still regarded with interest in the Methodist Church, many of whose members believe that COOK was insane at the time of his flight from the City.

THURLOW WEED will contribute to the May *Galaxy* a chapter from his autobiography, which will be of especial interest to the people of Central and Western New-York. His reminiscences, which run back forty-six years, revive our interest in many of the prominent men living in the towns along the old stage route from Buffalo to Albany, and whose descendants are today among the most conspicuous citizens of the State.

The Sabbath-school of the Macdougal-street Baptist Church repeats its interesting musical and literary entertainment, by special direction of Dr. JAMES FECH, senior organist of Tritnly request, this evening.

The fifty-fifth auction sale of unclaimed goods occurred yesterday at the Central Police Office, and the schedule as usual, included a specimen of nearly every species of portable property. The prices obtained were very satisfactory, and netted a large sum.

The Church Music Association has an extra rehearsal this evening at 8 o'clock, under the parish.

The Employment Committee of the Colored Young Men's Christian Association are prepared to furnish competent and reliable young men for various situations, as clerks, messengers, porters, waiters, coachmen, &c.

At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce today a remonstrance against the passage of the Funding bill by Congress will be presented.

An exhibition of the improved method of teaching (object-system) will be given at the Avenue B Industrial School, of the Children's Aid Society, No. 607 East Fourteenth-street, near Avenue B, today, at 9½ A. M.

At the annual meeting of the members of the John Murray Association last evening, at No. 622 Broadway, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: WM. H. RUNNETT, President; Alonzo Broedwell, Vice-President; Chas. F. Allen, Recording Secretary; Edward Henderson, Corresponding Secretary; George S. Leland, Treasurer, and Edward Coffey, Sergeant-at-Arms.

JAMES STRICKLEY, a colored person, was held to answer at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday before Justice KOCH, charged with breaking into the grocery-store of CHRISTIAN REIMERS, No. 539 Broome-street, on the previous evening, and stealing several articles worth $21.

The Stock Exchange voted yesterday on the proposition to apply for a new charter for the Board. The vote stood 452 in favor, and 119 against the proposition. Mr. G. H. BRODHEAD, who has for some time been Secretary of the Stock Board, has declined a re-election.

In the United States Commissioner's Office, yesterday, the case of Postmaster JONES, charged with illegally detaining letters addressed to gift enterprise men, was adjourned till Monday next.

WILLIAM H. MCCRUMB, arrested on Tuesday on a charge of smuggling, did not make his appearance in the United States Commissioner's Office yesterday morning, at the time appointed for his examination. The supposition was that he had become a fugitive. A bond for $5,000 was executed in behalf by Ex-Surveyor WARMAN before Commissioner OSBORN. It is now claimed that the bondsman cannot be held responsible, because the bond was not taken outside of the district in which the alleged offense was committed.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner ROLLINS over the remains of DAVID BARRY, who was suffocated on the 30th ult. at No. 212 East Twenty-first-street, by the fall of a brick oven which had been improperly and slightly built, so that it fell while the deceased was inside clearing away the rubbish. Verdict in accordance.

MATHIAS BEGER, of No. 643 Ninth-street died at St. Luke's Hospital yesterday, of injuries sustained a few days ago at STEINWAY'S piano manufactory, in Fourth-avenue, near Fifty-second-street.

RENE LAFOUCHE, a Frenchman, aged sixty, residing in Rose-street, was arraigned before Justice HOGAN yesterday, at the Tombs, on the complaint of his wife, MARY LAFOUCHE, aged twenty-five, a native of Ireland. She accused him of having stolen her trunk. It appeared that neither understood the other's language, yet they quarreled in consequence of the husband's jealousy, and she left him to go into service as a domestic, and he, in revenge, detained her trunk. The Magistrate persuaded the ill-sorted pair to make up their polyglot quarrel and live together again, and so they departed.

Coroner ROLLINS concluded an inquest yesterday in the case of JOHN MONTGOMERY, CHARLES SMITH and EDWARD BROWN, who were suffocated in Capt. JOHN CARNEY'S lodging-house, No. 14 East-street, on Sunday night, during the fire there. As the Fire Marshal reported he had been unable to definitely decide what was the origin of the flames that had caused the terrible disaster, the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

THOMAS BELL was arrested yesterday on the complaint of EDWARD PRESTON, an employe of Messrs. LOCKETT, DAVIS & CO., at No. 199 Broadway, on a charge of obtaining money by false representations. He presented a letter addressed to the firm, by which it appeared that BELL'S father had sustained a fracture of both legs, and was an object of deserving charity. Mr. PRESTON gave the prisoner $5, and subsequently caused his arrest, as it appears the whole thing is a fraud. Several letters addressed to other firms were found in BELL'S possession. Justice HOGAN held him for trial.

Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs yesterday, committed PHILIP GROSFELD, accused of stealing an India shawl, the property of Mrs. SILAS ROSBIN, of the Metropolitan Hotel.

A man supposed to be C. M. WHEELOCK, dropped dead yesterday afternoon in the drug-store of A. J. NOEKIN, at No. 228 Eighth-avenue, from heart disease.

JAMES CASEY, aged seventy, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital from injuries sustained on Saturday by falling through a hatchway at SMITH'S brewery, in Eighteenth-street, near Seventh-avenue.

An unknown man, apparently forty-five years of age, was found in the North River yesterday, at the foot of Warren-street. The remains had been in the water over two weeks, and as there were two deep cuts on the head, suspicions of foul play are entertained. An investigation will be had today by Coroner SCHIRMER.

HOWARD VAN HUSEN, of Weehawken, N. J., engineer on the tug-boat *General Sherman*, in attempting yesterday to jump from his boat to a barge moored at the foot of Harrison-street, North River, fell into the water, and, although immediately taken out by the hands of the tug, died in a few moments. The Coroner was notified, and an inquest will be held this morning.

The Fire Marshal reports that during March there were eighty-nine fires. Of these twenty-two were caused by carelessness of occupants and employes, twelve by overheated stoves, sixteen by kerosene, five by defective flues, two by incendiaries, nine were of unknown origin, and the remainder were the result of various accidents.

The steamer *The Queen*, of the National line, from Liverpool, went ashore at Sandy Hook yesterday morning, but was got off all right and has reached the City.

BROOKLYN.

The destruction by fire of the premises of the New-York Oil Company, on Tuesday evening, has entailed the following losses: Machinery valued at $30,000, rendered useless unless as old iron; refined oil, oil-cake and cotton-seed in stock, valued at $70,000, and totally destroyed. Of these amounts $60,000 is covered by insurance. The building is valued at $40,000, and is insured for about $30,000.

A highly-successful musical and theatrical performance was given, yesterday evening, in the German Dramatic Hall, Brooklyn, in aid of the Female Industrial Home proposed to be erected by a committee of ladies and gentlemen connected with Dr. EINHORN'S Jewish Synagogue in Thirty-fourth-street, New-York.

On Monday evening next there will be a celebration, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, of the proclamation of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution. Speeches will be made by many prominent gentlemen—among others, by Vice-President COLFAX, Senators REVELS, CONKLING and FENTON, and Mr. THEODORE TILTON.

The trial of PERRY, which was set down for Monday next, will, it is said, not take place till the McFarland trial is finished. Mr. C. S. SPENCER being the counsel for PERRY as well as for McFARLAND.

An action has been commenced in the United States District Court against the Van Brunt and Erie Basin Railroad to recover $12,000, as penalties for failing to make returns of profits and dividends.

LONG ISLAND.

Tuesday's elections for the county towns of Kings resulted in favor of the following as Supervisors: Flatbush, JACOB V. B. MARTENSE; New-Utrecht, FRANCIS HOPKINS; Flatlands, JOHN L. RYDER; Gravesend, JACQUES J. STILLWELL; New-Lotts, GILLIAN SCHENCK.

NEW-JERSEY.

GABRIEL DRAIN, residing on Broome-street, Newark, appeared before Justice MILLS, last evening, and made an affidavit that he had been assaulted by LEWIS YOUNG, a neighbor. He stated that YOUNG had sent him on an errand, but on reaching YOUNG'S place, the latter cut him with a knife, kicked and beat him. The accused was arrested and held to bail in $100.

A little girl aged six years, daughter of JAMES H. REEVES, of No. 226 Elm-street, fell yesterday through a hole in the flooring of a house adjoining, a distance of twenty-six feet, injuring herself so much about the head that no hopes are entertained of her recovery.

On Tuesday morning forcible entry and possession was taken of the district schoolhouse at Caldwell. A number of men went to the school building armed with clubs and iron bars, and, on admission being refused them, broke in, proceeded to the upper floor, broke in the door and took possession of the room. One of the rioters, a Mr. ROBERT VAN NESS, had applied for the use of the room the day previous and had been refused, hence the difficulty. The rioters were arrested yesterday and held on bail to answer.

The election in the Ashland School District of East Orange, on Tuesday, resulted in bonding the district for school purposes.

A lad about seven years of age, named THOMAS KERRIGAN, fell through the trestle-work of the elevated track of the Morris and Essex coal yard, last night, receiving what it is feared will prove fatal injuries upon his head.

Yesterday afternoon a boy named FITZSIMMONS, residing at No 59 Jefferson-street, had one of his feet badly crushed under the cars of the Newark and New-York Railroad through carelessness. He was taken to the hospital.

In conformity with a law passed by the late Legislature, the registering of dogs by their owners commenced at the City Clerk's office, Newark, yesterday. The law requires each dog to be furnished with a collar on which is inscribed its registered number and owner's name.

Perilous Voyage of a Steamer—Heroism of an Officer.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, March 30.

The steamer *Ajax* reached this port at 5 P. M. Monday from Portland partially disabled, having had an extremely rough passage down. We have the following particulars from Police Officer JONES, of this city, who was a passenger on board:

The *Ajax* sailed from Portland at 5¼ P. M. Saturday, March 19, reached Astoria on the 20th at 7 A. M., and in about half an hour started across the bar at the mouth of the Columbia. While on the bar her rudder-post was carried, and she put back to Astoria for repairs. A large portion of her cargo was removed and the rudder adjusted, it was supposed properly, but when the engines were started it was found that the propeller caught on the shoe or some other part of the rudder, and could not be revolved. Again a part of the cargo was removed to bring the propeller to the surface, when the tips of its fans were cut off, so they would clear the obstruction. This being accomplished, the portion of the cargo which had been removed was replaced, and the steamer resumed her voyage on the evening of March 24. At about 5 A. M. of the next day she was struck by a heavy gale, and at 6 A. M. her rudder and rudder-post were carried away.

This left the steamer almost wholly at the mercy of the wind and waves. She fell into the trough of the sea and rolled terribly, so that it was difficult for the crew or the passengers to keep their feet. But Capt. BOLLES and his officers and men were equal to the emergency. A spar was taken down, and the upper deck aft cut away to some extent. The spar was then rigged as a jury rudder, and the *Ajax* was got out of the trough of the sea and headed off shore.

The gale continued with unabated violence, and soon the spar was broken and carried from its fastenings, leaving the *Ajax* again almost helpless. Passengers and crew went to work shifting the cargo forward, to bring the stern as far out of water as possible and give an opportunity to work. Another spar was taken down and rigged, but the propeller was entangled by some of the lines, and before it could be worked it was necessary to disengage it. The second officer volunteered to perform this perilous duty. A line was fastened around his body and he dived several times and finally succeeded in clearing the machinery. With this heavy spar the course of the steamer could be controlled, and she finally entered the home port in safety.

An Insane Woman Falls from a Third Story Window and is Scarcely Injured.

From the Troy Times, April 5.

A few days since a young lady suffering from disease was received into the hospital in this city, and assigned to one of the private rooms in the institution. In a day or two a species of mild insanity developed itself, but by careful treatment and nursing this was materially modified and the patient was transferred to one of the wards of the hospital. On Sunday night last the attack was renewed. In the middle of the night she arose suddenly and made a rush for one of the windows in the ward, which was in the third story of the building, and attempted to jump out of it to the ground below, a distance of thirty-six feet. The attendant observed her just as she was making the fatal leap, and succeeded in catching her by the clothes and holding on to her until assistance arrived from the male department. One of the male attendants caught her by the hands and attempted to draw her back into the window; but his strength was unequal to the task, and the woman continued to sink lower and lower as the tension upon his arms grew greater and greater each moment. No one could render him the least assistance. When his strength was wholly exhausted, he was compelled to let go of the girl. The attendants rushed down, expecting to find her lifeless remains below; but, fortunately, in this they were mistaken, and with a little assistance the poor woman was enabled to walk back to her apartments. She was scarcely injured. When asked the next day why she attempted to jump out of the window, she said she thought she heard her mother calling her. She is now improving rapidly, and, it is to hoped, will soon recover her mental and physical health.

Labor in California.

From the San Francisco Alta, March 29.

We may soon expect to see numbers of laborers coming from the East in search of work; they should understand that the supply of unskilled labor in California at present prices, exceeds the demand. Farmers, with capital enough to buy land and open farms, can do well; and many branches of manufacture might be established here with a certainty that they would be profitable in a few years, if not immediately, but business is in a transition condition, and prices have not accommodated themselves to late changes. We see no prospect of steady employment for the laborers now in this State for months to come. Our rates of wages are nearly double those of Iowa and Chicago, with which we come into competition, and our industry languishes because our competitors have an increased advantage over us. Population cannot increase new land run much in value till wages decline, so that steady employment can be given to all comers.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

Masters E. W. Watson, William A. Marcus and G. C. Todd; and Masters A. R. Condon and George T. Mitchell, have been ordered to Washington for examination for promotion.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 6.—The market for American Securities and Stocks firm. The following table shows the course of the market for Securities and Stocks during the day:

	12 M.	1½ P.M.	4½ P.M.
Consols for money	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
Consols for account	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
United States 5-20s, 1862	91	91⅛	91⅛
United States 5-20s, '65, old	90⅛	90⅝	90⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867	89⅛	89⅝	89⅝
United States 10-40s	88⅜		87
Ill. Central Railroad shares	114⅛	114⅜	114⅜
Erie Railroad shares	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
Atlantic & Gt. Western shs.	28⅛	28	28⅛

PARIS, April 6.—The Bourse closed quiet and unchanged yesterday, and today opened and closed firm. Rentes opened and closed at 74f. 7c.

LIVERPOOL, April 6—4½ P. M.—COTTON opened steady and closed quiet and steady; Middling Uplands opened and closed at 11⅛d. 9 11⅛d., and Middling Orleans at 11⅛c. @11⅛d. The sales of the day were 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. BREADSTUFFS quiet; Wheat, 7s. 11d. @8s. for No. 2 Red Western. NAVAL STORES quiet. PROVISIONS—Bacon, 58s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland Cut. LARD firm at 67s. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, April 6—4½ P. M.—Linseed OIL firmer at £32 10s. @£33 15s. per ton. Refined PETROLEUM flat at 1s. 6¼d. ₱ gallon. TALLOW quiet and steady.

FRANKFORT, April 6.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened firm at 95@95½, and closed firm at 95¼ for the issue of 1862.

HAVRE, April 6.—COTTON opened active and firm, both on the spot and afloat. Tres Ordinaire on the spot, 137½f. ₱ cwt.; Low Middling afloat, 134f. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, April 6.—PETROLEUM opened quiet and unchanged, and closed with a declining tendency. Standard White, 52½f.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, April 6.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT—No. 1, quiet, 87c.; No. 2, active, closing at 75¾c.; in the afternoon irregular at 75¾c. @75¾c., cash; 79¾c., seller May. CORN dull and declined 1c. @2c.; No. 2, 77c.; No grade, 70c. @71c.; in the afternoon dull at 77¼c. @78c., cash; 80¼c., seller May, for No. 2. OATS firm at 34c. for No. 2. RYE quiet at 71c. @73c. for regular and fresh receipts of No. 2. BARLEY nominally 80c. @90c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES firm; sales at $1 03. PROVISIONS firmer. PORK, $22 50@22 62½. LARD, 15c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 10c. @10½c.; Rough SIDES, 12c.; Cumberland MIDDLES, 11¼c., in bulk. CATTLE quiet and easier at $5 65@6 30